

1944

THE NATIONAL

Wool Grower

Volume XXXIV

1944

PURDUE UNIVERSITY

MAILED MAY 5



Farmers who have known us for years will tell you this:

You don't have to dicker over price when you deal with the Safeway people—they always pay as much or more for your farm products than you can get anywhere else.

Another point: Safeway never "stays off the market" in order to get a better price. They buy what they need, and keep on buying regularly.

PEOPLE sometimes ask us: *How can you do it?* How can you pay farmers top prices and at the same time offer your customers money-savings?

There's only one answer to it. For 27 years, we Safeway people have been simplifying and improving the ways of getting food to market.

We've eliminated a lot of "waste motion," cut out needless costs in-between the producer and the consumer.

By doing so we have saved money to benefit the grower and consumer alike.

Today the Safeway sys-

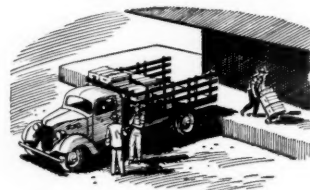


tem of food distribution is recognized as a great national asset. Everybody benefits by the straightest possible road to market—in war or peace.

Better buying set-up

You'll be interested to know we have recently separated the job of buying from the job of distributing—by setting up specialized buying divisions. Regional offices of these new Safeway buying divisions are being spread out over the country. This works to

give farmers closer contact with our buyers. And in many cases our new buying divisions



operate local receiving and packing sheds so you can deliver in smaller than carlot quantities.

All these buying divisions operate exclusively for Safeway stores. All follow our buying policies. And none of them collect or accept commissions, allowances or brokerage.

SAFEGWAY

The neighborhood grocery stores

P. S. Since you buy foods as well as produce them—it will interest you to know that close to a third of all our retail store customers are farm folks. We invite you to shop at your Safeway for one full month...and compare what you save.

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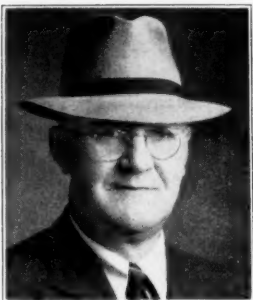
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A steady supply of livestock at all times attracts buyers from all parts of the country. Reliable Commission firms assure growers and shippers of the highest returns on their sales.

Packer buyers, Order buyers, Feeder buyers and others now make OGDEN their headquarters which assures a steady outlet at good prices. OGDEN is the natural distributing center for ALL kinds of livestock, moving in ALL directions.

NEXT TIME

TRY OGDEN

"The Nation's Third Largest Sheep Market"

The Cutting Chute

THE COVER

Spring migrations of sheep are commencing all over the western country. Our cover, which comes from the U.S. Forest Service, shows New Mexico ewes with their lambs on the way to summer pasture.

National President on the Air

President G. N. Winder of the National Wool Growers Association will appear on the radio program sponsored by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Saturday, May 20, at 3 p.m., Mountain Wartime, N.B.C. Red Network.

Personals

Colonel J. Monroe Johnson, formerly a member of Interstate Commerce Commission, is now Director of the Office of Defense Transportation.

Arthur Besse has been reelected president of the National Manufacturers Association with Walter Humphreys as secretary-treasurer. Vice Presidents include Franklin W. Hobbs, Moses Pendleton, James F. Dewey, Ames Stevens, and Arthur O. Weldman.

Hugh C. Wood, 70, former head of the Wood Livestock Company at Spencer, Idaho, died at his home in Sacramento, California, on April 24. Mr. Wood, a half brother of the late F. J. Hagenbarth, former president of the National Wool Growers Association, had recently been employed as supervisor of depot supplies at the Sacramento Air Depot.

Ammunition Supply Situation

Following a meeting of the Ammunition Industry Advisory Committee on April 13, the W.P.B. announced that if production is allowed to continue on the basis of allotments of materials already made to the industry, there will be available during the latter half of 1944 for distribution through normal trade channels 200,000,000 rounds of shotgun shells, 23,000,000 rounds of center-fire shells, and 225,000,000 rounds of rim-fire (pest control, 22 caliber) ammunition.

The W.P.B. release further stated that the distribution of these shells would be restricted to farmers, ranchers, official pre-induction training programs, and essential public safety services. However, if production is sufficient, there will be a limited amount of ammunition for hunting purposes next fall.

Release of Army Trucks

Livestock transportation problems of California, Arizona, and Nevada were thrashed out in a meeting of the Tri-State Livestock Industry Transportation Advisory Committee at San Francisco on March

The National Woolgrower

30. R. A. Hicks, chief of the Farm Vehicle Section of the W.P.B., Washington, D.C., told the 25-odd representatives of the livestock industry and transportation agencies in attendance that the Army is contemplating the release within the not-too-distant future of a sizable number of small trucks. While no definite time has been announced for such release, it is estimated that between five and ten thousand of these small trucks will be delivered every month by the Army and released to recognized dealers.

The necessity for agricultural haulers to make immediate application for equipment in order to get it prior to July 1 was cited by Ray B. Thompson of the Truck Owners Association of California. In meeting the manpower situation, Mr. Hicks suggested the formation of a committee to represent the livestock industry in presenting the requests to draft boards for deferment of truck drivers, and to gather data showing the number of drivers employed last year and this year, and the actual status of the industry.

Secretary W. P. Wing of the California Association presided at the meeting.

Partnership Dissolved

The partnership of J. Lee Merrion and Russell Wilkins, which has been operating for the past 19 years under the firm name of Merrion and Wilkins, with offices in Chicago, Denver, Ogden, and Billings, has been dissolved. This announcement was made by Mr. Wilkins in the May 4 issue of the *Record Stockman*.

Under the adjustment, Mr. Merrion assumes the ownership and operation of the Chicago end of the firm's business, while Mr. Wilkins becomes the owner of the western holdings of the firm which include the sheep and wool business at Denver, Ogden and Billings, the Merrion and Wilkins Range Management Division and the Stephens Denver Fur Company. The business will be known as Wilkins and Co., Limited, and will have its general offices at Denver and sheep and wool offices at Ogden, Utah, and Billings, Montana.

National Western Wool Show

The preliminary premium list for the 3rd Annual National Western Wool Show, to be held at the 1945 National Western Stock Show in Denver, Colorado, is being distributed. Any grower of wool in the United States may enter this contest, but will be limited to two entries in each of the 14 classes.

For territory fleeces, that is, from flocks of sheep of 600 head or more run under strictly western range conditions, there are six classes in each of which ten premiums ranging from \$10 down to \$1 are offered. For farm flocks, there are also six classes with six awards ranging from \$8 down to \$1. In the breed section six awards from \$8 to \$1 are offered for the best ram and the best ewe fleece in the following breeds: Rambouillets, Corriedales, Hampshires, Suffolks, Southdowns, Lincolns and Cotswolds as one breed, Columbias and Panamas as one breed.

Further details may be obtained from the National Western Stock Show at Denver, Colorado.

Isn't this account about settled?



Back in 1850, Uncle Sam owned more than 1,400,000,000 acres of land.

Much of it was the Louisiana Purchase—land that cost about 4¢ an acre.

It was wild. It was unsettled. It produced no tax revenue.

Because it had no transportation.

To help get railroads built into this undeveloped territory, Uncle Sam turned over to them 130 million acres of these lands.

In return, most government traffic received special rates — 50% off.

And ever since, year in and year out, the government has received this advantage. Not alone from the few railroads (9% of the mileage) which received land grants, but from the others competing with them.

Railroads opened up new frontiers.

Settlers followed the advancing rails. All land values multiplied. Tax revenues vastly increased. Agriculture developed. States and cities grew. The nation knit together.

Through the years, the value of the land grants has been repaid many, many times — while the continuance of these deductions discriminates in favor of shippers doing business with the government who can take advantage of such rates as against other shippers who cannot.

That's why shippers, farmers, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Office of Defense Transportation, and the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners join with transportation agencies in seeking to do away with these land-grant deductions.

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AMERICAN RAILROADS**
ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

If you would like to know more about Land-Grant Rates than we can tell in this advertisement, we will send you free a comprehensive booklet about them. Just send this coupon to Association of American Railroads, Transportation Bldg., Washington 6, D. C.

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Affiliated Organizations

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Jerrie W. Lee, Secretary

California Wool Growers Association
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W. P. Wing, Secretary

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May, 1944

NUMBER 5

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

509 Pacific National Life Building
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

J. M. Jones } Editors
Irene Young }

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members in the United States and Canada \$1.50 per year; foreign \$2.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

Washington Observations

O. P. A.

THE hearings before the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committee on the extension of the Office of Price Administration have held the spotlight in Washington for a period of about two months. The officials of the Office of Price Administration have put on a very detailed and elaborate display of what their bureau has done and is doing in the control of prices. They had prepared numerous charts and pictures to show the results of their efforts. They have pointed out to the committees how they have followed the standards and policies of the Emergency Price Control Act. They have presented their material as any large advertising agency would do to his client.

The staff of O.P.A. in attendance at these meetings has outnumbered the Senators and Congressmen and all others interested in the hearings. They have been given all of the time they desired for presentation of their case and almost every other agency of Government has been heard whether they are under the Office of Price Administration or not. Many of the representatives of the industry most definitely affected by the O.P.A. have been heard by these committees although in many instances they have been rushed so that the O.P.A. witnesses again might be given the opportunity of further testifying in their own behalf. This was not so true in the House hearings but was true in the Senate. However, when it came time for industries most affected by O.P.A. to be heard, Congressman Wright Patman (D) Texas, asked the Chairman of the Committee if it would not be proper to have representatives of O.P.A. on hand at the hearings so that they could interrogate the witnesses. Congressman Spence said in all fairness he could not allow such procedure, also that they had only a limited time in which to receive the testimony of all of the parties who desired to be heard.

After considering these hearings and the trend of events both during and following the testimonies, it now appears that very little change will be made in the present Price Control Act. As you will find in the report of the hearings elsewhere in this issue, we have not opposed price control, but have opposed the method of administration. This was the opinion of almost every industry putting in testimony. It was the feeling that definite amendments should be made in the Act to require the O.P.A. to administer price control according to the intent of Congress. What the outcome will be, is not of course definitely known, but it is felt that price control will be continued in about the same form as it now exists with little relief for producers in the form of price increases to meet increased production costs.

Reduction of Meat Point Values

THE announcement on May 3 that all meat except steak or roast beef would be ration free at midnight of that date was a very surprising move on the part of the Office of Price Administration. Less than two weeks before that as a result of a meeting with the officials of the ration division of O.P.A., a reduction of approximately 50 per cent was se-

cured on lamb and mutton to take care of a disturbing situation which existed in California at that time, and which we anticipated would become worse as time went on. At that meeting there was discussion of the possibility and desirability of reducing ration points on other meat, but the thinking at that time among the officials of O.P.A. indicated it would be a very disastrous thing to do and that they were not in favor of taking ration point values entirely off any meat although there had been very material reductions on some meat products.

It is very difficult, therefore, to understand the extreme action taken. However, we do know that Government reports show there was over 300 per cent more beef in storage on April 1, 1944, than on April 1, 1943; 33 per cent more pork stored; 72 per cent more lamb and mutton; and the total meat storage was 60 per cent greater on April 1 this year than at the same time last year.

As the records in past issues of Wool Grower show, we have worked for a long time, but very unsuccessfully in getting relief in this form from the O.P.A. We appreciate that marketing of meat animals has continued high. We also understand that lend-lease is not anticipating the securing of as large a quantity of meat as heretofore, but it does not seem to us that all of these things together explain in full the recent order of O.P.A., which to them must surely be an extreme move. We know, of course, that the life of the O.P.A. expires on June 30 this year, and it is quite possible that this situation may have influenced O.P.A. officials.

It should be remembered, however, that at any time now or after the extension of the life of the Office of Price Administration, strict controls may again be placed upon our industry without right of review or industry consideration, unless such an amendment is provided in the continuation of price control.

As Senator Thomas of Idaho, who proposed earlier this year that all meat rationing should be suspended at least temporarily, stated, "it proves to me that this could have been done sooner and we could have avoided the glut in the livestock market." We are in complete accord with Senator Thomas' statement and hope that as much consideration will be given by O.P.A. in the future on such deserving problems.

Labor

FROM inquiries being made all over the western country, it appears that the securing of labor is one of the most difficult problems confronting our industry today. The past few years we have looked to Washington for almost everything—not only because of the controls placed there, but for assistance in working out many of our problems. Labor has been one of these problems.

The latest conferences with the labor officials in the Capital, however, indicate that we can expect very little assistance from them in securing either imported farm labor or Indians and other labor from different states. The best

policy, apparently, to follow would be for each individual to attempt to obtain his own labor requirements. This may not be true in all sections because undoubtedly there are some areas in which Government agencies have given assistance. However, from the national point of view little relief, in our opinion, can be expected.

TRUCKS AND EQUIPMENT

IN a meeting with the Office of Defense Transportation, on April 29, it was brought out that few new pick-ups and

small trucks can be secured for use in the sheep industry. However, there are some new pick-ups available although the reserve supply is getting smaller and the only possible way in which relief can come is to make application through the county and regional offices as set up by the O.D.T., which ultimately results in either clearance or non-clearance through the Washington office. It is reported that there is an increasingly large supply of repair parts coming into the western section of the U.S., but possibility of new equipment again is quite remote.

J.M.J.

G. O. P. "Grass Roots" Conference

WHEN the G.O.P. National Platform Committee wanted the views of western farmers and livestock men on the proper solution of this country's agricultural problems in Salt Lake City on April 24, 1944, the following joint statement was presented by the National Wool Growers Association and the American National Livestock Association by R. C. Rich of Burley, Idaho acting for President Winder of the wool growers' organization and William B. Wright of Deeth, Nevada, vice president of the cattlemen's association. Endorsement was also given to the statement by other livestock men in attendance including J. C. Montgomery of Heber, Utah, and L. H. Ellison of Layton, Utah. Governor Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa, chairman of the Republican Party's main committee on agriculture and a member of its subcommittee holding hearings over the country, presided at the conference, which was attended by two other subcommittee members, Governors Edward H. Thye of Minnesota and C. A. Bottolfson of Idaho.

There seemed to be uniformity of opinion among all the representatives of agriculture, including fruit growers from Washington, beet growers from Utah and wheat growers from Idaho and Washington, that reasonable tariffs are essential to a sound agriculture; that present government controls while necessary in wartime have been poorly administered; that subsidies should be opposed as giving the government too great control over the producer, and placing too great a burden on the treasury; and that the future of western agriculture was dependent upon the development of water sources.

The joint statement of livestock associations follows:

1. The Tariff:

It has long been the policy of our Federal Government to levy a tax on imports that would equalize the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad. In recent years, a well-planned and expensive program of propaganda has been conducted to discredit the honesty and necessity of a protective tariff. Under this subtle propaganda, many patriotic citizens have been deceived into the belief that our tariffs are excessively high and should be abrogated or greatly reduced.

We call your attention to the fact that had it not been for the great industries, both agricultural and mechanical, which we have built because of our tariff protection, our Nation never could have become the so-called "arsenal of democracy." Without the contributions of these tariff-protected industries to our war effort, we shudder to think what would have been the fate of civilization in the present war.

At the close of this war, agricultural and industrial production costs will be at a very high level. The highest single cost item will be the compensation paid to the people employed by agriculture and industry. We must insist that it will be impossible for American producers, under costs which will obtain, and under our present social system, to compete in an open market with the producers in countries where the wage scale and living standards are much lower and where production does not bear the added costs created by our tax laws, labor laws, wage-and-hour law, Social Security Act, etc.

It is our sincere conviction that unless adequate protection is provided—unless the American market is retained for the American producer—ultimately the income of everyone, no matter in what enterprise he may be engaged, will drop to foreign levels, and living standards will be lowered accordingly.

2. Reciprocal Trade Agreements:

In 1934, under the pressure of emergency, the Congress relinquished its treaty-and tariff-making duties by granting authority to the Executive to enter into so-called reciprocal trade agreements with foreign nations without the constitutional proviso for Senate approval. His grant of authority expired in June, 1943, and was extended about that time to June, 1945.

We were opposed to this grant when it was first made, and its operation has only served to increase our misgivings. We believe the law is clearly unconstitutional. Its operation has served only to discourage those engaged in agriculture who, seemingly, have been singled out to bear the brunt of most tariff reductions so far made.

We believe we should import only those products which we do not produce in sufficient amount to meet our needs.

3. Sanitary Laws:

At the present time the livestock industry of the United States is protected from the ravages of rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease under the strict exclusion provisions of the present law whereby importation of livestock or fresh meat is prohibited from countries where these diseases exist. As a result, this country is now free from these diseases that in the past have caused the expenditure of many millions of dollars and jeopardized the Nation's livestock industry. Therefore, we urge that the present embargo against such importations be retained.

4. Farm Credit Administration:

We recommend that the Farm Credit Administration be returned to an independent status, free from political domination.

5. Federal Ownership of Lands:

We are opposed to any further acquisition of privately-owned land by governmental agencies, certainly except for war purposes. Such acquisitions will eventually undermine the tax structure of western states. We firmly believe that free and democratic government can only survive under a system of private ownership of property.

6. Establishment of National Monuments:

We strongly urge the Republican Party to go on record for the repeal of Section 2 of the Act of June, 1906, known as the Antiquities Act, and restore to Congress the power to create national monuments.

7. Free Enterprise:

Thomas Jefferson once said, "Were we directed from Washington when to sow and when to reap, we should soon want bread." This prediction, which was made many years ago, may soon become an actuality. Private initiative, private capital, and free enterprise will return to the American people the American way of life and the fundamentals upon which this democracy was founded and upon which our form of government can survive.

We seriously doubt the necessity of governmental agencies and bureaus administering the industrial and business affairs of the states and the Nation, and as a postwar program, we recommend that the principles of the "Fifth Freedom" be adhered to, that private industry be returned to the American people, and a hands-off policy be adopted by our Government.

At The O.P.A. Hearings

REPRESENTATIVES of the National Wool Growers Association have asked that the Emergency Price Control Act, under which the Office of Price Administration functions until June this year, be amended to require that agency to reappraise changes in cost of production at a specific time each year, to provide for hearings in every segment of the industry affected, and to make written findings. The request was put into the records of the hearings conducted by both the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees, along with the following general statement of the position of the sheepmen on price control:

We favor the principle of price control, but not to the point where production of essential commodities is prohibited; we are not in favor of consumer subsidies in lieu of warranted price increases; we are opposed to government by regulation, fear and evasion; we believe that the authority and control over meat, and likewise wool, should be centralized within one agency and that that agency should be held responsible for its acts.

Before the Senate Committee On Banking and Currency

Secretary Jones was the principal witness for the sheepmen on March 28 before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency. M. A. Smith of Salt Lake City supplemented his testimony with further reasons why prices on lambs and wool should cover production and a fair earning on investment.

"The present situation confronting the domestic lamb and wool producer is the most confusing and complex that this industry has ever faced," testified Secretary Jones. "The situation is not the result of mismanagement by the industry but is due to the abnormal economic situation resulting from the war and the ever-changing policy of expediency on the part of our Government. Prior to our entrance into the war the sheep industry was asked by our Government to produce to the limit, lambs for meat and wool for clothing

for our fighting forces. The results obtained were very commendable. The sheep population rose from January 1, 1939, to January 1, 1942, over 4 million head, or an increase of over 8 per cent in the three-year period." Continuing the Secretary said:

Two days after Pearl Harbor, a freeze order was placed on the price of wool, pegging it as of that date. Later, supposedly in accordance with the Price Control Act which specified that ceiling prices could not be placed on agricultural products which would reflect a lower price than the highest price paid producers in four definite periods, the date of December 15, 1941, was selected as conforming to the requirements. The Department of Agriculture reported an average price to producers of 37.1 cents per grease pound as of that date.

The Wool Ceiling

Wool is not sold for consumption to mills on a grease basis but on the basis of clean wool. Therefore, for practical purposes it was necessary to use prices of clean wool. How these prices were obtained from the 37.1 cents above we were never sure, and in as much as clean prices were the basis for the ceilings, we have never felt that the proper period was used, because the period 1920-1929 reflected higher prices for clean wool than did the December 15, 1941, figures used. Nevertheless, we were never allowed to review the computations and were forced to accept the ceilings placed upon wool. These same ceiling prices are in effect today.

No restriction was placed on the price of lamb until August, 1942. In the opinion of the O.P.A., the carcass price of lamb during July 27 to 31, inclusive, reflected a price to producers in accordance with the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942. The permanent ceilings became effective December 23, 1942.

In October, 1942, temporary price ceilings were placed on lamb and mutton, based on prices existing September 28 to October 2, 1942. The justification for this temporary ceiling was never known. The action did not conform to the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 as amended, nor to the Executive Order No. 9250, because sheep had never reached parity, or any of the four alternatives below which a ceiling could not be placed according to law.

However, when the permanent ceilings were issued on December 23, 1942, prices for lamb and mutton at wholesale were figured on a three cents per pound increase over the temporary base in order to conform to the law. In the meantime the product had been subjected to a ceiling which did not conform to the law, for about three months during the period of heaviest receipts.

The Rollback

These price ceilings on lamb and mutton carcasses remained in effect until June, 1943, when wholesale and retail prices of lamb and mutton were rolled back approximately 2 cents per pound. This rollback or consumer subsidy was in no way to have affected the price of live lambs. Theoretically live animal prices were to remain approximately on the same level, the consumer was to benefit in a lower price, and the processor or packer receive the money.

What actually happened in the case of lamb is shown by the U.S. Department of Agriculture figures on the average price of lambs at Chicago. After the rollback of meat prices, lamb prices started down. Average lamb prices fell from \$15.22 per hundredweight in June to a low of \$13.54 per hundredweight in November, 1943. The rollback is not entirely responsible, because there is generally a seasonal decline at this time of year on account of increased receipts, but in the face of great demand and need for meat, the decline in prices was entirely too severe. In the last five months of 1943, and this is the time when over 56 per cent of the sheep and lambs were marketed, a decrease is shown for every month as compared to the prices of the corresponding months of 1942.

The following table gives the comparison of prices in 1942 and 1943 for these five months:

Month	Average Price of Lambs per 100 Lbs. at Chicago		
	1942	1943	Price Decrease per 100 Lbs.
August	\$14.60	\$14.06	\$.54
September	14.16	13.96	.20
October	14.30	13.75	.55
November	14.62	13.54	1.08
December	15.39	14.12	1.27

These prices declined in the face of ever-increasing costs of production. With ceiling prices on the products of the sheep industry (including the continued threat of ceilings on live lambs), and little control placed on costs of production, the relationship of prices became unbalanced and unprecedented liquidation of lambs and sheep was the result.

The Secretary reviewed in detail the efforts made by the National Wool Growers Association last fall to stop the severe decrease in the lamb market by lowering or canceling the ration point value of lower grade lamb and mutton to relieve the congestion that resulted from heavy liquidation and assuring lamb feeders a reasonable profit on their fall and winter operations. Relief, he said, was sought through the O.P.A., the W.F.A., and other governmental agencies, but to no avail.

"Mutton and lamb," Mr. Jones said, "was wasted on the eastern seaboard at a time when if some further action had been taken by the government agencies in charge, this meat could have been consumed and cooler space would have been available for more lamb and mutton, which I believe would have had a good effect upon the live market, because I still contend that as long as there is no cooler space available it will have a bearish effect upon the live market regardless of the quality of the animal being sold. I am speaking here of lamb and mutton already processed, hanging in coolers. This meat was ready for consumption, had ration point values been such that it could have been moved. As late as December 10, there was still low grade lamb and a very good quality of mutton that could not be moved from some of the branch houses in Washington."

Senators' Interest

Interest of the Committee in the lamb market debacle last fall and recognition of the need for preventing a recurrence, are shown in the following excerpts from the reporter's transcript of the hearings.

SENATOR BANKHEAD: What is it you think they can do to avoid the recurrence of the things you complain of last year?

MR. JONES: I think that removing or reducing ration-point values when the supply is great enough to allow for it would be a help. Of course, I don't know what might happen in the packing and processing end. Those branches of the industry, of course, would have to have relief.

SENATOR TAFT: What is the annual production of lamb and mutton in the U.S.?

MR. JONES: Under federal slaughter for 1943, the total sheep slaughtered was nearly 5 million; lambs, about 18 million. This is under federal inspection. We should add approximately 20 per cent to that to take in farm slaughter.

SENATOR TAFT: Isn't there some disposition in the world for this meat? How much of this is taken for the Army?

MR. JONES: I have no figures on that, sir.

SENATOR TAFT: This seems to me to be an extraordinary situation to have, and it doesn't seem to be just in yours. What you are afraid of now is another surplus of meat at a time when we have meat rationed and everybody in the world saying there isn't enough food. It seems an extraordinary situation that we can't dispose of enough. This, after all, is comparatively no tremendous volume of meat compared to the requirements of the world.

MR. JONES: That is very true, but where we are going to get our surplus from the sheep industry is further liquidation. It won't be from increased production, because that is going down very rapidly. If I may just refer here a moment to what happened last year—

SENATOR BANKHEAD (Interposing): You mean by liquidation a decrease in sheep population?

MR. JONES: Yes, sir; a further decrease in sheep population.

SENATOR TAFT: Then you ought not to be concerned about having too much.

MR. JONES: We are not concerned about having too much. It is the reflection of the surplus quantity hanging in the coolers. For example, it is the reflection that it has on the live market and the amount that the producers receive.

SENATOR BUCK: It discourages production, too.

MR. JONES: Certainly, because when you have coolers full of meat and there is no place for it to go, that depresses the livestock market.

SENATOR BANKHEAD: Now the Government is taking your entire wool clip. What would you think about its taking your entire supply?

MR. JONES: If the thing gets much worse, I am not sure that isn't what they should do.

SENATOR TAFT: Why do they have to do that? Why can't they take the extra supply of lamb in that particular season for the Army and Navy?

MR. JONES: I think that they did, that Lend-Lease did a very good job last year in taking much of our mutton. The only thing was that there was a lack of freezer space, a lack of labor, to properly handle it, in a sense; that is, in the form in which the Lend-Lease would accept it, either telescoped or boned. There are lots of problems that exist there.

SENATOR THOMAS: Mr. Chairman, just a question. I think it might be well to develop the situation of the industry at the present time under the conditions that we had to contend with last summer and fall. As a matter of fact, thousands and thousands of our sheep went to slaughter last year. Our sheep population was materially decreased last year, and the thing that I think we are all concerned about at the present time is what is going to happen to it this year. Here is the situation: Our lambs have already been in the process of being slaughtered. Practically all of our fed lambs are either on the road to market or have already gone.

MR. JONES: That is very true, sir.

SENATOR THOMAS: And what we have got to contend with now is the new sheep population. Commencing in California, we start marketing the lambs, I think in June. In the latter part of July Idaho lambs come on the market and we start marketing those lambs.

Now, then, the thing that we are concerned about is the price. We have already stabilized the wool situation, and I think in a fairly satisfactory manner, and the thing that our people are seriously concerned about is, what are these lambs going to sell for this coming year? The harm has already been done so far as this year is concerned.

MR. JONES: That is true.

SENATOR THOMAS: And the thing that people are seriously concerned about is what the situation is going to develop for the coming year, and that is now within our own hands. We are making it right now by the passage of this legislation.

MR. JONES: I hope so. That is the only chance we have as producers—what you gentlemen will do.

SENATOR THOMAS: The first problem we will have will be in the California delivery of lambs.

MR. JONES: It is on us right now, Senator Thomas.

SENATOR THOMAS: And the next problem will be Idaho, and then following that will be Wyoming, and other sections through the season; so it is a seasonal problem. But on the other hand, unless we start out with a fair price for this next year's crop of lambs, then when our people sell their ewes in the fall, there will be a further liquidation of ewes and in a short time we will be out of sheep. It is a very serious condition, and that is the object of this meeting here now, to develop the idea that we do have a problem, and a serious problem, ahead, and one that is yet in our grasp, but if we let it go for a while and out of our reach we will have slaughtered these lambs at a terrific loss and the result will be that next fall we won't have any more. **MR. JONES:** That is true.

SENATOR THOMAS: That is the position that I think should have the attention of the committee here, the fact that we must have more money for our lambs. It has been said here that we didn't need a larger price, but so far as the liquidation of these lambs is concerned, the lamb crop last year was sold at a loss.

MR. JONES: That is right, and the profit incentive is the only thing that will keep up production.

Wool Problems

The factors behind the accumulation of large foreign and domestic wool stockpiles in this country, which are of grave concern to the grower today, were also set up in Mr. Jones' statement to the Committee. He called the attention of the Committee to the following fundamentals, recognition of which he held was necessary for the economic stability of the American wool industry.

(1) Without the maintenance of price levels for wool which will enable the wool growers to produce wool with a reasonable degree of profit, this country will become dependent upon foreign sources for its wool. It will find itself in the postwar period in the same situation with respect to wool and wool prices as existed in rubber prior to the war.

(2) All losses in our volume of domestic wool production will be immediately reflected in reduction of the amount of meat products in this country. If wool production is reduced we will be obliged to rely in greater degree on Australia and South America for our mutton and lamb supplies.

(3) The twelve western states and Texas produce over 70 per cent of our national production of wool and lambs upon lands which are incapable of supporting vegetable crops. The use of this land is of great economic value to the country, not only with respect to the number of people which it supports but also with respect to the number of communities dependent almost entirely upon sheep raising. Without a wool and lamb growing industry these communities and that important part of our national economy which they represent must disappear.

(4) All approaches to the solution of this problem must be on the basis of national welfare and national security. There is no

advantage in arguing that American costs of wool production in this country are higher than in other countries and require tariff protection. These higher costs cannot be called a profiteering industry. Annual returns over the past 30 years on investment and labor will vouch for that.

(5) Ceiling prices for domestic wools today do not meet costs of production, yet these prices are sufficiently higher than British issue price to act as an umbrella under which lower cost wools from foreign wool producing centers can enter this market so freely that they have effectually destroyed the market for the American product. American wools have no market other than the domestic market. Through international agreement, suspension of imports, or by increased tariff, it is imperative that Government-established prices of competing foreign wools be brought into normal competitive balance with domestic wool prices.

Mr. M. A. Smith told the committee that under the ceiling price established by the Government which prevents the operation of the law of supply and demand, the producer is caught in a jam. "I have been studying what makes these markets click and studying supplies, and the best potential demand that has existed in my lifetime has come in this war. The increased population that wanted meat, their ability to buy it and their willingness to pay a high price to get good meat, besides the exceedingly high demand for the Army and Lend-Lease, created a greater demand than has ever occurred in the U.S. during my lifetime, and I have been keeping track of this for 50 years or better. That is what we call an excellent seller's market, but we did not have the chance to take advantage of it. Since we have been denied the advantages that would have resulted through the operation of the law of supply and demand, we think there is some obligation on the part of the Government to protect us and thus prevent the extermination of the sheep business. That is what I am worrying about—the extermination, not liquidation."

Presiding over the hearings was Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, while in attendance were Senators John H. Bankhead of Alabama, Frances Maloney of Connecticut, George L. Radcliffe of Maryland, Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina, John C. McClellan of Arkansas, John A. Danaher of Connecticut, Robert A. Taft of Ohio, John Thomas of Idaho, Hugh A. Butler of Nebraska, Arthur Capper of Kansas, Douglas Buck of Delaware, Albert W. Hawkes of New Jersey, and Edwin V. Robertson of Wyoming.

Before the House Banking and Currency Committee

REPRESENTATIVES of the wool growing industry were given Friday, April 28, as their day to present testimonies before the House Banking and Currency Committee relative to the extension of the Emergency Price Control Act. Statements were made by J. B. Wilson, chairman of Legislative Committee, M. C. Claar, secretary of the Idaho Association, Vestel Askew, secretary of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, and your Secretary.

Cost of Production

Mr. Claar was the first witness and presented the situation of the Idaho wool growers. His testimony was based largely on the results of a cost study made by the Idaho Association at considerable expense, an outline of which is set up on the following page.

Mr. Claar in a very able manner presented the Committee with the situation existing in Idaho and told them that further liquidation was expected in the sheep business this year because of many unfavorable factors. He pointed out that the cost of labor at the present time was from \$110 to \$150 a month; that the price of hay during the 1943-1944 feeding season was from \$15 to \$18 a ton or about double last year's prices; that the price of barley ranged from \$40 to \$45 a ton; oats from \$40 to \$45 and corn from \$55 to \$60; and that with these increased costs the profit outlook for the early shed lambers was not favorable. The reason that his study, as presented to the Committee, was based on the early shed lambing outfits was because the major portion of expenses had already been taken into account. At the time the study was made, he told the Committee, 85 per cent of the total expenditures for the entire period under consideration, that is from the fall breeding season of 1943 to the fall breeding season of 1944, had actually been made so it was necessary only to approximate 15 per cent of the total operating costs. He told the Committee that these figures, based on actual records from 17 outfits operating 41,756 shed lambing ewes in southern Idaho, would show a loss of \$1.94 per ewe. These operators, he testified, would not be able to continue in busi-

ness under the present conditions at present prices of lambs and wool. He showed that costs had risen between 55 and 65 per cent since 1941 and that under the amendment to the Emergency Price Control Act of October 2, 1942, the industry was entitled to a higher price for the products produced.

The Committee interrogated Mr. Claar on the prospect for the continuance of a healthy sheep industry in Idaho, and Mr. Claar replied that considerable adjustments would have to be made in order for the growers to operate properly. There was no attempt on the part of the Committee to break down the facts and figures as presented by the Idaho Secretary, and there is no doubt that he made a very convincing statement to the Committee.

Mr. Wilson's Testimony

The next witness to appear before the Committee was your Secretary, who put in the record a statement similar to the one presented to the Senate Committee discussed previously.

Mr. J. B. Wilson, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the National Wool Growers Association and secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, was the third witness. He confined his remarks largely to the wool situation, stating that "originally the O.P.A. erred in using the wrong basis for establishing price ceilings on wool Instead of using the period 1919 to 1929 they insisted on using the guesstimated farm price of December 15, 1941. He said:

Instead of taking the clean price of wool during the 1919-1929 period, the Office of Price Administration has based the ceiling price on an average farm grease price of 37.1 cents as of December 15, 1941, which was not the highest of the four options in the Act. Having determined to use the December 15 price for fixing ceiling prices, the O.P.A. proceeded to do something impossible. They converted this average grease farm price into clean prices. I say it is impossible to convert an average grease price for all grades and shrinkages of wool into clean prices. Having done the impossible, the O.P.A. then juggled the figures and the following table shows the clean price of wool f.o.b. Boston for the various grades as of December 15, 1941:

	Dec. 15, 1941	Ceiling Prices
Fine combing wool	\$1.16	\$1.18
3/4's blood combing wool	.97	1.04

IDAHO PRODUCTION DATA: (17 Units)

	1943-1944
1. Average number of all sheep, per unit	
Autumn inspection	3031
Ditto for breeding ewes	2822
2. Average value per head, all sheep	\$ 8.46
3. Winter loss of sheep, number per 100	
inspected	3.86%
4. Annual loss of sheep, number per 100	
inspected	9.24%
5. Number of sheep shorn	2985
6. Average weight of fleece (pounds)	9.45#
7. Number of ewes lambing	2705
8. Lamb crop matured, number per 100 ewes in- spected	109.40%

SALES PRICES:

9. Lambs, dollars per head sold	\$11.02
Wool, cents per pound	\$ 0.40

INCOME—Per Head Inspected:

10. Sale Proceeds:	
Lambs	\$11.23
Sheep	\$ 0.56
11. Inventory change (fixed price basis)	—\$ 0.24
12. Purchase of sheep and lambs (deduction)	—\$ 2.36
13. Net sheep income	\$ 9.19
14. Wool (sales proceeds)	\$ 3.78
15. Total sheep and wool income per head in- spected	\$12.97

**OPERATING EXPENSE—Per Head of
Sheep Inspected:**

16. Taxes	\$.33
17. Range (leases, permits, etc.)	\$.77
18. Feed (bought)	\$ 7.30
19. Family expense (incl. life insurance)	\$.79
20. Labor (paid)	\$ 2.81
21. Provisions and supplies	\$.99
22. Transportation (auto, truck, etc.)	\$.48
23. Equipment and repairs (cash outlay)	\$.20
24. Shearing	\$.37
25. Bucks purchased	\$.15
26. Other operating expense	\$.44
27. Interest paid	\$.28
28. TOTAL EXPENSE	\$14.91

It will be noted from this table that, by legerdemain as yet unexplained, the O.P.A. added 2 cents to the ceiling price of fine combing wool, and 7 cents to the ceiling price of three-eighths blood combing wool. Just why the ceiling on three-eighths blood wool was increased more above the December 15, 1941 price than the fine wools, has never been explained. This is difficult to understand when you know that approximately 50 per cent of the wool production of this country is fine wool, and approximately 21 per cent is three-eighths blood.

The price of wool, clean basis, f.o.b. Boston for the period 1919-1929 was as follows: fine combing wool \$1.291; three-eighths blood combing wool \$.991 The grades of fine, one-half blood and three-eighths wool constitute 86 per cent of the United States wool clip. So, for some reason which the Office of Price Administration has kept secret, so far as the growers are concerned, they took a lower base for wool ceilings than was provided by law.

Mr. Wilson told the Committee that figures substantiating the claims of the wool growers were presented, but that the wool growers were not given an opportunity to examine the figures used by the O.P.A. He stated that this experience suggested that a change in the procedure used by O.P.A. was necessary. He told the Committee that the O.P.A. in fixing ceilings or adjusting ceilings, should be required to hold hearings, allow interested parties to present their evidence, and then before a decision was rendered, the interested parties should be given an opportunity of examining the O.P.A. findings, including all supporting facts and figures and be allowed to file their an-

swer before a final decision was made. So far as wool is concerned, Mr. Wilson told the Committee, the O.P.A. had acted as both judge and jury; the plaintiff had presented his supporting evidence, but had been given no opportunity to examine the evidence of the O.P.A. even after a decision was reached.

The results of a survey made in Wyoming to determine the prices the growers received for their wool during each month of the years, 1940, 1941, 1942, and the first four months of 1943, also were presented by Mr. Wilson. He stated that these figures were based on the actual sale of wool made by the growers. In 1940 these actual figures varied from the average farm price of wool reported by the Department of Agriculture for the same months from a minus of 1.13 cents to a plus 5.7 cents. In 1941 the variation was from a plus of 1.6 cents to a minus of 2.48 cents. In 1942 the reported average farm price varied from the actual sale price by a plus of 3.8 cents to a minus of 3.54 cents. In 1943 on the wool sold before the clip was purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation, the variations were all on the minus side and amounted to as much as 3 cents per pound.

Mr. Wilson cited Section 3 of the Act of October 2, 1942, which states:

That modification shall be made in maximum prices established for any agricultural commodity where, by reason of increased labor and other cost to the producers of such agricultural commodity incurred since January 1st, 1941, the maximum prices so established will not reflect such increased costs.

He said the growers had pointed out to the O.P.A. that the costs in the wool growing industry had increased enormously since 1941, but that the results had been nil. Despite the fact that the wages of sheep herders had advanced 100 per cent since 1941 and feed costs had increased 50 per cent; the cost of shearing also had increased, and practically all the supplies used by wool growers had gone up, he told the Committee, representatives of the sheepmen have been unable to convince the O.P.A. that wool ceiling prices should be increased in accordance with the law and the intent of Congress.

Mr. Wilson told the Committee that wool growers this year, under present ceilings, will sell both wool and lambs at less than the cost of production, and

he felt that Congress, in passing the Price Control Act, did not intend that agricultural producers should produce at a loss. While realizing that Congress is not an administrative agency, Mr. Wilson said he felt that some way must be found to put a curb on the various governmental bureaus to force them to carry out the intent of Congress, stating further that if the various bureaus of Government would spend the same amount of time and effort in enforcing the laws in accordance with the intent of Congress, as they did in trying to find a way to evade the plain intent of Congress, we would have better enforcement and more general satisfaction.

The fact that the industry had very rigid ceilings on both wool and lambs, yet there are no ceilings on many of the items entering into the cost of production, was brought out by Mr. Wilson. He told the Committee that had ceiling prices on wages of herders, feed stuffs and supplies been fixed on the basis of December 15, 1941, which was the basis used for wool ceilings, it would not be necessary for the wool growing industry to appear before the Committee or ask for higher ceiling prices.

Notwithstanding the prohibitions of Congress, Mr. Wilson reported, the O.P.A. is still working on standardization of fabrics in an attempt to bring the wool and worsted materials under dollar-and-cents ceilings, an almost impossible thing to do as the cost of various counts of woolen and worsted yarns vary according to the care used in sorting and conditioning the wool and in spinning. The cost of finishing a fabric will vary from a few cents to as much as a dollar per yard.

Mr. Wilson told of the numerous attempts by our industry to get relief from the voluminous regulations that had been heaped upon it without avail, and that inasmuch as the industry had, as explained above, no right of review of the orders issued, it had to turn to Congress. Mr. Wilson commended the committee for the interest it had taken regarding the whole matter and asked that consideration be given the wool growers before the extension of the Emergency Price Control Act was passed.

Statement by Mr. Ashew

Following Mr. Wilson's testimony, Vestel Askew, secretary of the Texas

Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, told the Committee that he agreed with all of the testimony of the previous witnesses, as the conditions in Texas were very similar to those in the other range states. The situation that surrounds the mohair producers of Texas and how they have been subjected to only a temporary price ceiling on mohair, in his opinion, had been very unfair to the mohair growers because they did not know how they were supposed to operate. He brought out that the temporary ceiling prices on mohair was based on the former sales of each producer and that men, neighbors to one another, would receive different prices for the same quality and condition of hair pro-

duced. It was his understanding, he told the Committee, that these temporary ceiling prices were to be just what their name implied—temporary, and were not to remain in effect over long periods of time. The Office of Price Administration, Mr. Askew understood, was at the present time working on some sort of a permanent price ceiling regulation on mohair but that as yet the situation had not been cleared and there was a great deal of confusion in the industry.

The hearings by the Senate Committee on Currency and Banking have been completed and the House Committee expects to conclude theirs by May 10.

Surely Not A Protective Tariff!

FOR many years the tariff has had few friends among public men either in or out of Congress. We have been heartily ashamed of Republicans for their persistent failure to defend the existing tariff law. They have allowed Mr. Hull and his fellow free-traders to spread the most vicious propaganda about our tariff law.

First the charge was made that our tariff was the highest in the world. Then came the U.S. Tariff Commission to show that 14 leading countries had higher tariffs than the United States and in addition most of them imposed quotas and some even embargoes. When this charge could not be sustained it was held that the tariff caused the depression. That could not be true, for the depression at home started in 1929 and a year before that date in Europe, while the tariff did not go into effect for nearly two years, thereafter. Finally with the hope of forever killing all attempts to protect American products, high administrative officials and their thumb-sucking columnists let it be known that the Smoot-Hawley tariff was the cause of the world war. Then our boys went abroad to fight for the "Atlantic Charter," which was thought to guarantee free trade to all the world.

We have been wondering for a long time when the American people would awaken to the seriousness of free trade

or even a low protective tariff applied to a Nation like ours with the highest wage scale in all the world. But we did not wake up in time. It remained for Winston Churchill, the world's greatest statesman, to put a stop to the childish chatter about "free and unrestricted competition throughout the world." In the British House of Commons on April 21, he stated so all the world could hear that the British Government did not intend to give up its protective tariff no matter what happened to the rest of the world. Britain maintains a high protective tariff but she very properly grants lower rates to her colonies. And Churchill also put the "Atlantic Charter" out of commission so far as the tariff is concerned, for he stated in his speech that President Roosevelt had assured him that "Britain was no more committed to abolition of Imperial Preference than the American Government was committed to abolition of its protective tariff."

We can all start from here to rebuild America back into a Nation that has grown great behind protective tariffs. Now that Churchill and Roosevelt are both on record that nothing in the post-war program involves the protective tariff, the people of America may crawl out of their fox holes and insist that both political parties take a clear-cut position in favor of protecting American industries.

S. W. McClure

Around the Range Country

The notes on weather conditions appearing under the names of the various states in *Around the Range Country* are furnished for this department by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of April.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

Western Texas

Seasonable temperatures prevailed, though it was comparatively cold the last few weeks. Rains and snows were infrequent and inadequate as a general rule, though with enough snow to be unfavorable for livestock in the northern portion. Livestock water is still short in many western and northwestern counties, and pasturage has been slow. Nevertheless, most livestock are doing fairly well, and shearing has made good progress. Good seasonal growth is reported locally.

Maryneal, Nolan County

The weather at this time (April 22) is cold, windy and dry. The feed is short and not as good as previously. The sheep wintered only fairly well. More supplemental feed was needed than last winter, but we had nearly enough to do the job.

Lambing has started and the number of lambs saved so far per 100 ewes is smaller than last year's. Weather during lambing has been stormy and dry. Dry sheep only have been shorn; ewes will be done from May 1 to June 5.

Our predatory animal situation is worse than usual, and it is still no easier to get ammunition. While many materials are expensive and slow and difficult to obtain, we finally get them.

Our labor problem is getting worse as the war goes on. Government jobs and construction have robbed us of nearly everyone that the draft overlooked. We can get a few married men, but seldom find single men. We cannot get the married men without offering good houses, etc.

The only thing foremost in the mind of the average ranchman in Texas is to support our boys in the armed services to the Nth degree. Our complaining and "bellyakin" is the natural result of not being able to do our duty to the utmost, and not, as some people seem to think, an expression of our own personal sacrifices.

Lance Sears

Arizona

Most temperatures were below normal, especially after the middle of the month, but it was not severely cold at any time, hence not especially unfavorable. Showers or snows were of frequent occurrence over the northern portion, where conditions are most favorable, especially the outlook for summer ranges. But it has been much too dry in the south, where feed and water have been quite inadequate. Livestock average only fair to good as a rule.

New Mexico

Seasonal temperatures were reported, with some cold weather, though not severely cold. Precipitation has not been heavy, nor ample as a rule, though snows over northern and northeastern areas have improved range conditions. Dry weather has continued over southern areas, especially the extreme southeast and southwest portions. Warmer weather is needed everywhere, and rain in the southern portion, for livestock and ranges.

Colorado

Temperatures averaged well below the seasonal during the latter half of the month, and precipitation was moderate to heavy, being unfavorable for

livestock operations. Ranges are greening, but are not adequate. Livestock are fair to good, having suffered considerably from exposure, with moderate to heavy losses in some eastern counties. Lambing and shearing are general, but wet weather has been unfavorable.

Cortez, Montezuma County

Weather conditions have not been very good so far this month (April 24). Feed is short as spring is about two weeks late. The sheep wintered only fairly well, as more supplemental feed was required than last year and there wasn't a sufficient supply available.

Only shed lambing has been done so far; although the weather was cold and windy, we had no serious losses. We start shearing about May 1 and expect to pay 25 cents per head with board, compared to 20 cents last year.

We have enough herders but other help is scarce. Thirty-thirties are easier to get now, and coyotes are pretty well under control here.

T. A. Cresto

Saguache, Saguache County

We have had the wettest April in years, and spring is very late (April 22). Plenty of hay is available, however, at \$12 to \$18 per ton.

Our sheep wintered well. We did not have to have any more supplemental feed than last year, but it was late in coming.

About 10 per cent fewer lambs were saved this year than last. We have managed to do pretty well for help, but it is surely a problem. It was snowy and windy during lambing.

Our shearing has started and should be completed by May 30. Shearers are being paid 23½ to 26½ cents per head without board, compared to 23 cents last year. The contract includes the labor of shearing and tying only. We have enough herders, but some outfits are up against it.

The predatory animal situation is better, although I have had some loss. Ammunition is easier to get now, but it is difficult to obtain fence pliers, sugar and canned goods for camp.

LeRoy Coleman

The National Woolgrower

Utah

Mild temperatures for brief spells were interspersed with some inclement, cold weather, which slowed up forage growth and was unfavorable for livestock. Precipitation was ample, being heaviest in the northwestern portion. Sheep shearing was delayed, and some losses of early lambs and calves were reported. Feed and new forage have been plentiful in most sections, and livestock are mostly good. Prolonged feeding has caused local shortages in supplemental feeds.

Woodruff, Rich County

Feed is fair and I think the extra moisture we have had in April will greatly improve the range. The sheep wintered very well. Although more extra feed was required, we were able to get a sufficient supply.

My son and I handled the lambing this year. I have only a small flock, but my lamb crop is much better than last year's, although the weather for it has not been so good.

We will not shear until May. The rate, I think, will be 25 cents with board.

We have enough herders, but we surely need a trapper to take care of the predatory animals in this locality, and we are still having difficulty in receiving ammunition.

I like the National Wool Grower; it is a fine paper.

Frank U. Frazier

Nevada

Temperatures were below normal much of the time, and while not severely cold, it was unfavorable. Moisture has been only moderate in amount, and more is needed in some sections. Forage growth and sheep shearing have been delayed, especially over the northern portion. Some range livestock are poor. Lambing was unfavorable in northern counties. Most ranch livestock are in good condition.

Battle Mountain, Lander County

The weather now is very cold and stormy, the feed has hardly started to grow and we have very little water (April 22). This is the worst spring we have had in several years, and our losses have been heavier than last year. We have had sufficient feed dur-

ing the winter, however, and the sheep did very well.

Our lambing has started. We have no figures to date, but on account of storms, do not think there will be as many lambs as last season. The labor situation is serious, and something should be done about getting help.

We do not have sufficient herders, and none have been brought in from other countries.

The predatory animal situation is very bad and we cannot get the kind of shells needed for the guns we have. We also cannot get sheep hooks, coffee pots, and harness leather.

We are shearing at this time.

Louise M. Marvel, Pres.

W. T. Jenkins Company

California

The cold weather has been cold enough and endured long enough to appreciably retard the growth of meadows, range forage and pasturage, though in most places moisture has been sufficient. However, droughty weather has persisted in parts of the state, notably the San Joaquin Valley. Grains and pasture lands nearly everywhere would be improved by good rains at this time. Livestock and pastures are in fair to good condition for the state as a whole.

Oregon

Seasonable temperatures were reported, with somewhat lower than usual values during the latter half of the month in most of the state. Precipitation has been about average, or in places above normal; it was plentiful for spring needs. Field work has been delayed by cold, wet weather at times, but conditions have mostly favored pastures and ranges. Livestock are in satisfactory shape, though somewhat behind usual spring progress in the eastern portion.

Washington

Temperatures were near or somewhat below normal, though without severely cold spells. Rains and snows were adequate, in fact too frequent part of the time, though some sections would still be improved by additional moisture. Pastures made good growth as a rule, though still rather slow in many sec-

tions. Livestock are generally in good shape, and milk production is increasing.

Paterson, Benton County

Due to continued cold weather and lack of moisture, the spring grass didn't amount to much until after April 1.

The sheep wintered very well in this section, with less supplemental feed than last year, and spring losses have been very light up to this time (April 27).

Lambing was done in February and March, under mild but dry weather conditions. Probably 10 per cent more lambs were saved than usual. We had enough help, but it is surely hard to get.

We have been shearing since the 1st of April.

The predatory animal situation is very bad, although it is now a little easier to get ammunition.

Aubrey E. Butler

Roosevelt, Klickitat County

Feed was slow in coming, and is going to dry early. I do not believe it is as good as usual (April 10). The sheep wintered well.

The lambing percentage was 107 per cent last year compared to 130 per cent this. We were not able to have a full crew for lambing, but the outlook is good for obtaining shearers.

We have enough burlap bags for this year's wool clip and the outlook for other supplies is fair. So far we have been getting practically all we need.

There are a few coyotes around, and we haven't been able to get many shells.

Horace Allen White

Spokane, Spokane County

In our district sheep wintered well; weather conditions were very good, with ample feed and just enough snow and moisture to make good range conditions. March and half of April the range was very poor, as we had cold nights, freezing almost every night, no rain, and a cold north wind. During this time heavy feeding of both hay and grain was required for ewes with lambs and ewes to lamb. We had good rains during the last half of April and at this time, May 3, the range is in excellent condition.

We started lambing February 15, and due to the high sale price of hay and grain, show an average cost of \$4 per ewe for feed alone. Spring losses have been light. Our own lamb loss is less than one per cent from docking to shearing, or 30 to 40 days on the range with young lambs. The light loss is due to the excellent work of the Government trappers who cleaned up the coyotes on our range. Without their work, we would likely have had a loss of lambs killed of from 5 to 10 per cent.

The sheep have all been shorn. The clip is average in weight. Shearing cost 27½ cents per head plus board for the wool in the bag. Experienced help is hard to get, and most operators are shorthanded.

G. M. Pinkerton

Idaho

Temperatures much of the time were well below normal, while precipitation was local, but ample in most sections. The moisture has been very beneficial to grains and ranges. Growth has been retarded by cold weather; hence ranges are furnishing very little feed. However, other feed has been plentiful, and livestock are still in good condition. Wet weather has delayed field work and work with livestock. Shearing has been rather active in south-central sections.

Shoshone, Lincoln County

We had a bad snowstorm a few days ago. It did not do much damage, however, and will insure good grass for a while. The prospects for grain are better (April 23) than they were at the first of the month. The condition of feed on the spring range is fair. The first of the month started out very dry, but now having had plenty of moisture, rain and snow, the water-holes and C.C.C. reservoirs are all full.

We had sufficient supplemental feed to bring our sheep through the winter in good condition, and so far this spring we've had no serious losses. All of our lambing is done in February and March, and as weather conditions were good, we saved even more lambs than last year.

We will start shearing any day now; expect to pay 25 cents per head with board.

We do not have sufficient herders. No Mexican Nationals are being used

here, and so far as I know no one is bringing in any refugee Basque herders, although there are quite a few good Basque herders that have been working in this section for many years.

We have too many coyotes, and have only been able to get some kinds of ammunition.

As I was well equipped with materials before the war started, I have been able to get along fairly well.

A. D. Silva

Montana

While temperatures averaged somewhat below normal, they were not especially unfavorable for livestock and range conditions. Rains and snows were light to moderate, ample for present needs. Lambing and calving are just starting over eastern counties; but lambing is well along in central and western areas. Shearing has progressed locally. Livestock are still in good condition, though feed supplies are dwindling where grass is late. As a rule, conditions have been rather favorable.

Roberts, Carbon County

Range conditions are better than they were last year, and our sheep wintered very well. Our feed situation has been okay.

Lambing so far is better than last year. We have not been able to get enough help, but we get along.

We have a sufficient supply of burlap wool bags for this year's clip. The supplies hardest to obtain are mostly things for the sheep camp. It is still very hard to obtain shells in any quantity.

The cost of operation for 1943 was much greater than it had been the two previous years

Ekle Brothers

Great Falls, Cascade County

Our sheep did not winter as well this year as they did last. We also have lost lambs this spring with dysentery. Our yield will be about 20 per cent fewer lambs per 100 ewes this year. Mornings during lambing have been quite cold. Our spring is very late, and the range feed has not yet begun to grow.

We begin shearing about June 15 and

do not know yet what the rate will be to shearers.

We have been able to get sufficient help. Some Mexican Nationals have been brought in for herders, and are proving to be satisfactory.

There are a lot of coyotes in this section. We have at last been able to get some ammunition, however.

We are finding it difficult to obtain 43 per cent cake, which we prefer, though 37 per cent is okay.

R. T. Ellis

South Dakota

Nights were moderately cold, but many days were favorable for livestock interests. Some rains and several snows replenished moisture supplies abundantly, being at times unfavorable for livestock. Pastures and ranges are furnishing only a little feed to date because of cold weather. A week of sunshine and warmth is much needed for livestock interests generally, though most livestock are still in fairly good shape.

Bison, Perkins County

We have had a very late spring and the grass isn't nearly as far advanced as it usually is this time of year (April 25). The sheep wintered fairly well, considering that they were fed hay for 10 weeks. We had enough feed to meet the increased need for supplemental feeding.

Lambing has started and the number of lambs saved is about the same as last year. I believe everybody is lambing with less help than ever. The weather has been fair. Shearing does not begin here until June.

Our predatory animal situation is serious; we are now getting a small amount of shells.

Emil Nelson & Son

Wyoming

Cold weather has persisted so long it has been more or less unfavorable, though there have been no severely cold spells. Snow has come frequently, and in places rather deep, sufficient to retard work with livestock and cause some shrinkages. Light lambing and calving losses are reported. Shearing has progressed on the Red Desert. Range forage has made slow growth, and livestock average only fairly good.

The National Woolgrower

Postwar Clothing*

By F. E. Ackerman, Executive Director,
American Wool Council

THE present war, embracing as it does the most terrible conflict of all times in all inhabited parts of the globe, promises to modify man's previous conception of the clothing best adapted to his needs. These changes will be based on types of fabrics and styles of garments developed by the medical and scientific branches of our own Army, Navy and Air Corps and by affiliated groups of medical and scientific experts representing the Allied Nations, but particularly Great Britain. These

changes are concerned with texture, weight, construction and color of fabrics, and cut and fit of garments.

So far as fibers are concerned, man's instinct which directed him toward wool before the dawn of civilization has been proved again to be correct. Wool has been found to be without comparison in qualities of insulation, moisture absorbency and permeability to movement of air—qualities absolutely essential in any clothing which will safeguard men against frigid temperatures, high winds and gales of sleet, snow and rain. Under certain low temperature conditions, especially where there are high winds, a cotton shell worn outside protective wool clothing was found to increase the heat retention properties of wool by as much as 30 per cent. Thus the supremacy of nature's two great fibers in factors of protection and wear has been demonstrated anew.

Proven by Science

These are not my conclusions. They are the proved conclusions reached by some of the world's outstanding scientific and medical authorities as a result of the greatest and most extensive mass experiments and tests in history to develop efficient clothing for millions of men on whose continued health and energy the survival of this nation depends.

It appears certain from present findings that under and outerwear for both men and women in the future will be increasingly fashioned along more scientific functional lines. This more effective clothing will be utilized in our peacetime civilian life to increase man's well-being and energy under the stress of changing climatic conditions in a manner similar to the way that vitamins and tonics are used today to improve mankind's general well-being.

Manufacturers Learn Methods

Since the protective qualities of fabrics and types of garments for our armed forces have been established by physicians and scientists whose profes-

sional standing in civilian life is of the highest, it is logical to predict that scientifically designed clothing in the future will succeed our present haphazard clothing. We may look forward after the war to a new scientific literature on the beneficent effects of proper clothing on the general health of the public and to the application of these newly established principles as a part of our hygienic program.

These military fabrics and garments are not novelties or experiments. They do not introduce outlandish or highly styled fashion. They are a medical and scientific improvement of principles established and developed through the ages by man's instinct and experience. They are products whose qualities of protection and service have been



Everyone of feminine gender this spring is wearing a suit, from the tiniest tot to the mature woman, and of course, if they're smart, they're of wool. Above is a particular attractive affair in navy blue and fuschia wool, one of the many pictures sent to newspapers over the country by the American Wool Council in promoting the use of wool.



Little sister, too, wears a wool suit this spring; it's an all-wool tweed in bright red. An all-wool gabardine in cadet blue is worn by the older daughter of the house. These, of course, are not postwar styles, just another type of picture released by the American Wool Council.

* Reprinted from The Journal of Commerce and Commercial, New York

proved in mass usage under several conditions. Textile manufacturers have learned how to produce them economically in great volume. Millions of men and women have learned to wear them under conditions where the protection and comfort which they afford will leave with them an indelible memory of their utility values.

New Promotional Angles

Under the tremendous stress of post-war competition, these fabrics and garment styles, with minor changes to adapt them to civilian usage, will be produced in large quantities and will find a wide market—first, among the men and women now in our armed forces when they return to civil life; and second, among the general public which will be guided by the fashions preferred by this new generation.

The clothing evolved for military use will not only provide the basis for civilian apparel which will increase the general health of the public, it will also supply merchants and manufacturers in all divisions of the clothing industry with new and compelling selling arguments. In a peacetime world of factual advertising and promotion, merchants will be able to offer their customers garments which under most drastic conditions have been proved to preserve the energy and strength of the wearer against cold, wind and storm. They will be able to explain this conservation of energy in terms which the public will readily comprehend.

Even color will be used to improve the health qualities of woollens. Scientists attached to the Naval Medical Department have studied and gauged the relative heat retention properties of different colors. They have found what has long been known in a general way, that certain dark colors absorb and hold heat rays whereas lighter colors deflect them and enable the wearer to keep more comfortable in high temperatures. This comfort factor means that it reduces danger from exhaustion. Color experiments reveal very interesting facts regarding the relative amounts of solar radiation which they absorb. For example in a temperature of 113 degrees Fahrenheit in still air, in bright sunlight under one covering of black wool serge the temperature was 83 degrees Centigrade, whereas under pale blue cotton it was 72 degrees Centigrade, and under white drill cotton it was 57 degrees Centigrade. The cut and fit of garments have been prov-

en to aid in reducing body heat and absorption of solar radiation.

Will Increase Health

It is not difficult to foresee, therefore, that fabrics, textures, colors and the lines of garments which now contribute toward increasing the health, the well-being and the comfort of our fighting forces will be adapted in peacetime to increase the comfort and the appearance of civilians. Colors of military value which reduce heat exhaustion in soldiers and sailors will be used by fashion world to increase the trim and well-kept appearance of men and women during our long heat-ridden summers.

The knowledge of world temperatures and their clothing requirements, both on land and in the air, which has been assembled by our Army and our Navy, provides an important source of information to guide manufacturers in designing the wide assortment and large volume of clothing which will be required to meet the needs of the civilian world in the postwar period.

Man will move through the skies at

a rate approximating sound as readily as he moves today from county to adjacent county in his own land world. In a few hours he will sweep through temperatures and latitudes, alighting in the morning in tropical heat, sleeping at night in polar cold. He must travel with a limited wardrobe, and each article must be part of what the women's wear trade calls the "ensemble." This ensemble will be assembled not alone for its fashion values but because the individual parts complement one another in affording him the different kinds of protection and comfort he needs as he is flown from temperature to temperature, from altitude to higher or lower altitude. It is most probable that before many peace years have passed, manufacturers will specialize in air travel clothing and departments of men's and women's clothing stores will devote special departments to this business. Their first markets will be among the more than 2,000,000 men now in our Army and Naval flying forces who will form the nucleus around which our new air world of transportation and movement will revolve and grow.

Mohair Exhibit

THE American Wool Council's Mohair Exhibit is being viewed by hundreds daily in the Industrial Division of the Brooklyn Museum in New York, one of the most famous in the United States.

This exhibit, which was constructed in cooperation with Mrs. Michelle Murphy, curator of the Industrial Division of the museum, is the most comprehensive ever undertaken on mohair. It covers the fiber from the back of the goat on the range through all the various processes which transmute it into one of the most distinguished fabrics of the textile world.

The construction of this elaborate exhibit was undertaken by the American Wool Council after a survey showed that the public generally was uninformed about this important aspect of the textile business.

Dramatic photographs in diorama effects on natural wool panels were used with actual samples in color of finished mohair fabrics from leading wool and mohair manufacturers. There are three 40-by-60-inch panels, and two table units, each with three hinged 25-by-40-inch panels, and a six-foot iden-

tification panel which reads "American Mohair, most versatile of fibers."

Two duplicate sets were built with special efficiently partitioned wooden cases so they can be easily shipped to all parts of the country. One of these will be routed by the Brooklyn Museum to other museums, colleges and schools throughout the country for the cost of transportation only.

The other set is now being routed to leading retail stores for exhibition in show windows. These stores include Stern Brothers in New York, J. L. Hudson Company in Detroit, John Wanamaker in Philadelphia, Jordan Marsh in Boston, and others throughout the East, Middle West and New England, and later on in the Southwest. Within the next month a special showing of the exhibit to members of Congress from the wool and mohair growing states will be given in Washington to impress upon them the importance and scope of the mohair growing industry and the problems it faces.

It is expected that this exhibit will be seen by more than a million persons within the next six months.

Col. Johnson Honored



At the Army Day Banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria, April 8, where Col. Charles F. H. Johnson (right front) was awarded the War Department's Legion of Merit by Major General T. A. Terry, Commandant of the Second Service Command (left front).

THE War Department's Legion of Merit was awarded to Colonel Charles F. H. Johnson, specialist reserve, in recognition of his services as a special advisor to Major General Irving J. Phillipson, director of Army Emergency Relief, April 8 at the Army Day Dinner at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

In civilian life Colonel Johnson is president of the Botany Worsted Mills of Passaic, New Jersey. As advisor to General Phillipson he developed and personally supervised a nationwide organization of citizen committees in more than 12,000 communities which have sponsored the performances of the various shows and films for the benefit of Army Emergency Relief.

The citation accompanying the award states:

Colonel Charles F. H. Johnson, 0-133711, Specialist Reserve, Army of the United States. For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service from June, 1942, to January, 1944, in devoting his time and efforts to the advancement of Army Emergency Relief and in developing and personally supervising a nationwide organization of citizens' committees for the raising of funds for Army Emergency Relief. Volunteering for duty as advisor to the executive director, Army Emergency Relief, without pay or allowances, Colonel Johnson gave his time and efforts to the forming of citizens' committees in more than 12,000 communities which have sponsored the performance of the various shows and films for the benefit of Army Emergency Relief. Through his efforts the entertainment activities of Army Emergency Relief have been given the maximum op-

portunity for both maintaining morale among soldiers and civilians and in raising the funds utilized by Army Emergency Relief in the emergencies of soldiers and their dependents. His service has been characterized by unusual force, devotion to duty, initiative, and a great capacity for leadership.

Emil Schram, president of the New York Stock Exchange, was the principal speaker. Other distinguished guests seated at the speakers' table were: Capt. W. Seaman Bainbridge, U.S.N.R.; Rear Admiral R. E. Bakenhaus, U.S.N., Ret.; Rear Admiral R. R. Belknap, U.S.N., Ret.; Lt. General R. Lee Bullard; Lt. Commander Gilbert Darlington; Lt. General Hugh A. Drum, Commanding, New York State Guard; Mr. R. E. Gillmor; Lt. General George Grunert, Commanding General, Eastern Defense Command; Commander Charles Hann, Jr., Col. D. Johnston; Brigadier General Kenneth P. Lord; Col. Thatcher T. P. Luquer; Mr. J. T. Mackey; Mr. J. P. Maguire; Brigadier General R. T. Mills; Mr. Thomas A. Morgan; Major General Irving J. Phillipson; Brigadier General R. K. Robertson, Commander, First Defense Command; Major General T. A. Terry; Brigadier General R. F. Walsh; and Mr. John A. Zellers.

New Wildlife Chief

LLOYD W. SWIFT, native Californian and member of the U.S. Forest Service since 1928, has been named chief of the Forest Service Division of Wildlife Management in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He succeeds Dr. Homer L. Shantz who retired April 15, after many years in the department.

Mr. Swift takes up his new duties at a time when the big-game population on national forests is larger than at any time since 1900, latest Forest Service reports showing a total of 2,291,000 animals, including 2,157,000 deer and 193,200 elk. In 1921, according to the same report, there were 585,000 deer and 43,900 elk.

A graduate of the University of California, the new Forest Service wildlife chief went to Washington as an assistant to Dr. Shantz in January, 1942. For three years previous to that assignment, he was in charge of wildlife management for the Forest Service Rocky Mountain Region with headquarters in Denver, Colorado.

The 1944 Wool Purchase Program

ON April 11, Grover B. Hill, Under Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, signed the order continuing the purchase of the domestic wool clip during 1944 by the Commodity Credit Corporation of the War Food Administration. However, up to this time (May 5) the order covering the purchase has not been issued, and the information given here is based on the agreement between the C.C.C. and the handlers.

Except for allowing handlers an increase in their service charges, making some adjustments in the prices of different types of wool, and permitting the outright purchase of lots of wool up to three thousand pounds, the program will be conducted along the same general lines as in 1943.

Appraisals

Wool will be appraised by committees appointed or employed by the War Food Administration, and the value of the wool will be fixed by them on the basis of the inweights of the warehouse in which the wool is appraised, if it is original bag wool, or weights into the graded pile if it is graded. Wet wool will be properly dried before weights are taken.

In preparing wool for appraisal the handler is required to grade or group all wool received in lots of less than 5,000 pounds into original bag lines of uniform grade, length, quality, color, and shrinkage, and an aggregate of at least 25,000 pounds must be accumulated before the committee is required to make an appraisal, although smaller lots may be appraised at the discretion of the area appraiser or chief appraiser. As was the case last year, reappraisals of any lot of wool will be made by an appeal committee if application to the handler is made not later than 15 days after the handler mails the account sales and the appraisal committee's certificate, provided that such wool is still in original bags or bales at the time the application is made and payment for it has not been accepted. Where the result of the reappraised coincides with the original appraisal, the producer has to bear the cost of the second appraisal which will not exceed 75 cents for each

bag or bale or a total of \$50. Where the reappraisal differs from the original valuation the necessary adjustment in prices will be made.

1944 Prices

The schedule of prices for various grades of wool is set up in full elsewhere. Values of some of the better grades of wool have been increased and those on some of the inferior types have been lowered. In bringing these changes up for consideration, the C.C.C. stated:

"Experience has shown in the appraising of the 1943 production of shorn wool that certain inequities have resulted in appraising wool against the schedule of ceiling prices. In addition to these inequities, it has proved very difficult to establish clear cut, definite interpretations of some features of the ceiling values so that appraisal committees could apply them uniformly throughout all areas.

"It is obvious that in a free market, operating only within a ceiling, many inferior types of wool find their own level through the working of the law of supply and demand. In a fixed market with all wools appraised at ceiling, many of the inferior types are badly over-valued and greatly out of line with the good to choice wool. The list of new classifications and prices is a suggested means of correcting these faults, at the same time assuring the producer of good wool the premiums to which he is clearly entitled."

Deductions

From the appraised value of the wool the following deductions will be made and check for the remainder must be mailed to the grower with the certificate of appraisal and the account sale within 30 days after the appraisal is made:

(1) For the C.C.C.: $1\frac{1}{8}$ cents per pound to cover the cost of appraisal, storage, and insurance.

(2) For the handler: (a) not to exceed $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per grease pound or $4\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound for scoured or carbonized wool in lots of 5,000 pounds

or more; (b) $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound of grease wool or $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound for scoured or carbonized wool purchased in lots of less than 5,000 pounds. These charges are maximum; no handler may exceed them, but may ask less. Some of the handlers have already indicated that they are not asking the highest fee.

(3) For the secondary handler: When wool is consigned to a secondary handler, that is "a person who operates as a country merchant or assembler, independent of the handler," and in turn delivers to a handler, who must render a direct accounting to the grower, the secondary handler's "customary charges, but not to exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per grease pound," will be deducted. Therefore, if a grower consigns his wool to a secondary handler, the total handling charge on lots of 5,000 pounds or more will be not to exceed $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

(4) For grading: not to exceed $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent per grease pound, where grading is considered necessary by the handler or appraisal committee; also where wool is scoured or carbonized the actual cost of the work will be deducted from the appraised value of the wool.

(5) Freight and Trucking: When wool is appraised in Boston, the minimum rail freight rate to Boston from the point of origin plus 10 cents per hundredweight for trucking will be deducted from the appraised value of the wools. On wool appraised in Portland, the freight deduction will be the minimum rail trucking rate to Portland from the point from which transportation charges are paid plus 10 cents per hundredweight for trucking, plus 2 cents per pound for grease wool, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound for scoured or carbonized wool. The deduction for freight on wool appraised at points other than the Boston area or Portland, Oregon, will be the smaller of the two deductions outlined above, except that if transit privileges are not available, the actual freight rate from the shipping point to the place where the wool is appraised, plus the minimum rail rate from the appraisal point to Boston or Portland will be deducted.

Advances

Where original bag wool requires grading or scouring or carbonizing, advance payments amounting to 75 per cent of the estimated appraised value of the graded wool and 60 per cent of the estimated appraised value of the wool to be scoured or carbonized may be made by the handler to the producer. While no interest will be charged on this advance, a quarter of a cent to cover the additional clerical work involved will be deducted. These advances are made only when the grower asks for them.

Purchase of Small Lots

This year outright purchases of lots up to 3,000 pounds are permitted compared to a 1000-pound limit last year. If the producer of a small lot wishes to have his wool handled on the consignment basis, he may still do so. Protection is given him, if he sells it, because

the C.C.C. will reimburse the secondary handler or pool making the purchase only for the appraised value of the wool plus the prescribed fees for the services rendered, namely: For collecting wool in bulk from farms, transporting it to assembly points, packing, and bagging, 1¼ cents per grease pound; for receiving wool at country assembly points, packing, bagging, and otherwise handling, 1½ cents a pound; and for lesser country services, 1 cent per grease pound. The purchasers are required to furnish their local County Agricultural Conservation Committee a certificate covering the prices paid the producers in order to qualify for ceiling prices from the C.C.C.

Defective Wools

A supplementary agreement for use in California provides that all defective wool must be scoured or carbonized before the wool is appraised and that unless a deduction for "country service"

has been made, the handler may deduct 1½ cents per grease pound to cover the additional expense of handling this type of wool.

Insurance

Handlers are not required this year to provide free storage for wools; in 1943 they carried the wools from one to four months in some instances. Where the wool is stored in warehouses having high insurance rates, the C.C.C. has the right to require handlers to carry insurance at their own expense on the whole or partial value of the wool.

Free Wools

The C.C.C. has agreed to purchase from dealers all wool bought by them prior to April 25, 1943, when the original order (F.D.O. 50) covering the Government purchase became effective.

1944 WOOL PURCHASE PROGRAM

SCHEDULE OF VALUES FOR DOMESTIC SHORN WOOL (GREASY SCOURED, CARBONIZED)

**Territory, Graded 12 Months Texas, With the Exception of
East Texas Wools Which are to be Classed and Appraised
As Bright and Semi-Bright Fleeces**

All Prices are Sold Boston:

Clean
Price ½-Blood

Class 2A Graded big French Combing and Staple, 64s and finer }
2B Original bag big French Combing and staple, 64s and finer, up to 25% ½-Blood or 60s allowed, but no ⅓s } 2½ inches over

\$1.21

1.20

Class 3A Graded good French Combing, some staple, stubby out, 64s and finer

1.20

3B Original bag bulk good French Combing, some staple, occasional short fleece, 64's and finer, up to 25% ½-Blood or 60s allowed, but no ⅓s

Bulk
2 - 3
inches

1.17

Class 48 Graded average French Combing, some short, 64s and finer

1½ - 2½
inches

1.16

4B Original bag average French Combing, some short, bulk 64s

1.15

Class 5A Graded clothing or stubby, 64s and finer

Bulk

1.12

5B Original bag short French Combing clothing, inferior poorly bred lots, bulk 64s

1½
under
inches
some
inches

1.10

5C Original bag 8 months California, bulk 64s

1.07

Class 8A Graded strictly staple (60/64s)

1.19

8B Graded good French Combing, bulk 60s

2½ inches
and over

1.17

8C Original bag big French Combing and Staple, bulk 60/64s, up to 25% 58s, occasional ⅓s (56s fleece)

1.17

8D Original bag good French Combing, some staple, some short bulk 60s, edge of 58s, occasional ⅓s (56s fleece)

Bulk
2 - 3
inches

1.15

8E Graded short French and clothing (58s to 60/64s)

Bulk
under
1½ inches
some

1.10

8F Original bag 8 months California (58s to 60/64s)

1½-2½
inches

1.05

3/8s-Blood

		Clean Price
Class 9A Graded strictly staple, (56/58s)	2½ - 3½ inches	1.09
9B Graded good French Combing, (56/58s)		1.06
9C Graded strictly staple, (56s)		1.06
9D Graded good French Combing, (56s)		1.04
9E Graded clothing, (56/58s)	Bulk under 2 inches	1.02
9F Graded clothing, (56s)		1.00
9G Original bag 8 months California (Bulk-56/58s)		1.01

1/4-Blood

Class 10A Graded staple, (50s)	3 - 4 inches	1.00
10B Graded staple, (48/50s)		.96

Low 1/4-Blood

Class 11A Paper maker felt type	4 - 5 in. and longer	1.00
11B Ordinary commercial type		.93

Common and Braid

Class 12A Paper maker felt type	5 inches & longer	.95
12B Ordinary commercial type		.88

FED LAMB WOOL—WOOLEN TYPE

Class 13 58/60s and finer	Under 2 inches	.95-.98
Class 14 56s and below	2 inches	.90-.93

TEXAS WOOL

		Clean Price
Class 2 Original bag best 12 months, big French Combing and staple 64s and finer	2½ inches & over	1.21
Class 3 Original bag good 12 months, bulk good French Combing some staple, occasional short fleece, 64s and finer	2 inches	1.18
Class 4 Original bag 12 months average French Combing, considerable short fleece, 64s and finer	3 inches	1.16
Class 5 Original bag 12 months short French Combing, 64s and finer	1½ - 2½ inches	1.13
Class 6 Original bag 12 months short French Combing clothing, inferior poorly bred bulk 64s, poorer Panhandle or New Mexico type	Bulk under 1½ in. some 1½-2½ in.	1.10
Class 7A Best length 8 months	1-1½ in.	1.10
7B Average length 8 months	1 inch	1.07
7C Short length 8 months	Under 1 inch	1.05
Class 8A Best length fall	¾ - 1 inch	1.05
8B Average length fall	¾ inch	1.02
8C Short length fall	Under ¾ inch	1.00

FLEECES BRIGHT AND SEMI-BRIGHT INCLUDING VALLEY OREGON AND EAST TEXAS

		Clean Price
Class 1 Graded Delaine strictly staple, 70s and finer		\$1.23
Class 2 Graded Delaine big French Combing and staple 64s and finer	2½ inches & longer	1.21
Class 3A Graded Delaine French Combing, some staple, stubby out, 64s and finer	2 - 3 inches	1.18
3B All other graded fine bright and semi-bright French Combing, some staple, stubby out		1.18
3C Graded Short French Combing and fine clothing	1½ - 2½ inches	1.12
Class 8A Graded staple, (60/64s)	2½ inches & longer	1.16
8B Graded staple, (58/60s)		1.14
8C Graded short French combing	1½ - 2½ inches	1.10
8D Graded strictly clothing	Under 1½ inches	1.05

3/8s-Blood

Class 9A Graded staple, (56/58s)	2½ - 3½ inches	1.05
9B Graded staple, (56s)		1.03
9C Graded Baby Combing		Under 2 inches
9D Graded strictly clothing	Under 1½ inches	.95

1/4-Blood

Class 10A Graded staple, (50s)	3 - 4 inches	.98
10B Graded staple (48/50s)		.96
10C Graded Baby Combing	1½-2½ inches	.93
10D Graded strictly clothing	Under 1½ inches	.90

Low-1/4

Class 11A Paper maker felt type	4 - 5 inches & longer	1.00
11B Ordinary commercial type	3 - 5 inches	.90
Class 12A Paper maker felt type	5 in. & longer	1.00
12B Ordinary commercial type	4 - 5 in.	.85

Burry and Seedy

Fine and ½-Blood, burry and seedy	1.03 - 1.05
¾ and ¼, Burry and seedy	.90

FED LAMB WOOL—WOOLEN TYPE

Class 13 58/60s and finer	Under 2 in.	.95-.98
Class 14 56s and below		.90-.93

SCOURED AND CARBONIZED WOOLS

1. The value of carbonized wool shall be determined by adding five (5) cents per pound to the value such wool would have if scoured only.

SCOURED WOOLEN TYPE WOOLS (except Texas)

2. To be used with special reference to California processing wools, woolen type fed lambs and offs.

			Scoured	
			If Unsorted	If Sorted
Class 1	60/64s	Under 1-1/2 inches	\$1.10	\$1.13
Class 2	58/60s	Under 1-1/2 inches	1.08	1.11
Class 3	56s	Under 1-1/2 inches	1.02	1.05
Class 4	50/56s	Under 1-1/2 inches	1.00	1.03
Class 5	48/46s & lower	1-1/2 inches	.90	.93

3. The value of all other scoured domestic shorn wool shall be determined by arriving at the proper classification (clean basis) plus:

		If Unsorted	If Sorted
1.	GRADE 60s and finer	6c	9c
2.	56s to 58s	5c	8c
3.	48s to 50s	4c	7c
4.	36s to 46s	3c	6c

DISCOUNTS

(Grease, Scoured, or Carbonized)

Black Wool (Grease)

1. Original bag. The discount shall be one-third off the grease appraisal price of the white wool. (Figure to the nearest half-cent.)

2. Graded. The discount shall be one-third off the grease appraisal price of the comparable grade of white wool. (Figure to the nearest half-cent.)

NOTE: If the fine and half blood, or the three-eighths and quarter blood are thrown together, the discount shall be one-third of the average grease appraisal price of the comparable grades of white wool. (Figure to the nearest half-cent.)

Scoured Black and Gray Wool

The discount shall be thirty (30) cents per pound from the proper white wool classification if 60s or finer, twenty-five (25) cents per pound if 58s or below. The discount for scoured gray shall be from a minimum of ten (10) cents to a maximum of twenty (20) cents per pound from the proper white classification.

Sisal or Binder Twine

The discount shall be ten (10) cents per pound clean basis for a lot tied with Sisal or binder twine.

Tender Wool

The discount shall be three (3) cents per pound clean basis from the proper classification, if a lot shows a break in the fiber serious enough to affect its commercial value.

Cotted Wool

The discount shall be five (5) cents per pound clean basis for lots or graded piles of cotted fleeces.

Stained Wool (Scoured or Grease)

1. The discount shall be two (2) cents per pound clean basis for slightly stained wool.

2. The discount shall be five (5) cents per pound for heavily stained wools.

Feed Lot Wools (Suitable for Combing)

The discount shall be a minimum of three (3) cents per pound clean basis from the proper classification, and a maximum of five (5) cents per pound.

Off Wools Not Packed Separately

If the offs in a lot are not packed separately, but are scattered through the bags, the entire lot may be discounted one per cent (1%) from the grease appraisal price.

Navajo Wools

1. If improved Navajo wool is offered as such, it shall be discounted five (5) cents per pound from the proper territory classification.

2. Unimproved Navajo wool shall be discounted ten (10) cents per pound from the proper classification.

NOTE: It is anticipated that handlers will scour all unimproved Navajos before offering them for appraisal.

Buck Wools

1. Crossbred bucks, no discount.

2. The discount on fine bucks shall be five (5) cents per pound clean basis, off the comparable ewe wool classification.

Defective Wools

Regardless of the State of origin, wools containing clover burrs, foxtail, and other vegetable defects, to a degree serious enough to affect their commercial value, but not requiring carbonizing, shall be discounted a minimum of three (3) cents per pound and a maximum of seven (7) cents per pound, clean basis.

NOTE: Wools containing an occasional or very scattered hard burr, or a trace of hay or chaff, are not subject to discount.

Karakul Fleece

Karakul shall be appraised at twenty-nine (29) cents sold Boston, regardless of the State of origin. Karakul crutchings shall be appraised at eighteen (18) cents sold Boston regardless of State of origin.

False Rumor

There is nothing to the report that the Commodity Credit Corporation has decided to sell its holdings of domestic wool at foreign wool price levels. An A.P. dispatch carried in most western newspapers on May 5 said that Congressman Granger of Utah, chairman of the special subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture studying the wool situation, had made such an announcement. The erroneous dispatch is thought to be due to a reporter's misinterpretation of Congressman Granger's statement that such action might have to be taken.

The Wool Market

INCREASING demand for C.C.C. wool during April is reported by the Commercial Bulletin, changing somewhat the overall picture of the market for the domestic fiber. Continuing, the report states that in the first quarter of 1944 there were deferred orders from 1943, and some new procurement orders which figured in the wool demand. March brought some sign of short covering or buying against new needs, and recent reports from various houses indicate that considerable volume of domestic shorn wool has been sold lately by handlers to mills. Sales of a little quarterblood are noted at the present time, although such wool from the 1943 clip has been largely sold. Some selling ahead of quarterblood 1944 wool is reported. Fine territory has been increasingly active with the placing of Government business. Graded wools have had the main call, although a substantial line of original-bag-staple is among the transactions.

Domestic Sales

Among the sales reported during the last week in April were Montana graded fine staple, halfblood staple, and three-eighths staple; graded Idaho three-eighths; and graded Texas clothing wools, according to the Office of Distribution's wool market review.

During April Arizona wools, fine staple shrinking 61 per cent, were appraised at 46.02 cents, grease basis, at Boston; fine French combing, shrinking 62 per cent, at 44.46 cents at Boston; fine short French, shrinking 59 per cent, at 47.15 cents; and the same type shrinking 65 per cent, at 39.90; Idaho

fine staple wool, shrinking 62 per cent was appraised at a grease price of 48.08 cents.

Government Orders

The placing of large orders for cloth made of domestic wool by the Quartermaster Corps had a definite, beneficial effect upon the market. Orders were placed, according to the Office of Distribution, for 105,575 Army overcoats, 1,958,350 yards of 18-ounce serge, 300,000 yards of elastique, and 2,669,500 units of 50 per cent wool underwear. About 26 per cent of current cloth production is for Government orders, 39 per cent for civilian men's wear, and 35 per cent for women's wear. A year ago, about 62 per cent went for Government purposes, 20 per cent for civilian men's wear, and 18 per cent for women's wear. As civilian goods are made practically all of foreign wool due to the lower cost, this accounts for the sharp increased use of foreign wool.

Auction Sales

The sixth auction sale of stockpile foreign wools was held according to schedule on May 4. Of the 13,210,013 pounds offered for sale, 7,820,372 pounds, or 59.2 per cent, was sold. Eighty-nine per cent of the South American grease wool offered was sold, and 56.6 per cent of the Australian grease wools. The average price paid for all wool sold was 55.08 cents per grease pound, which averaged approximately one cent per pound above the upset price, and 3.68 cents per pound below the ceilings. In the sale of these wools, the Defense Supplies Corporation allows the purchaser the privilege of re-exporting this wool to a foreign country within one year after the date of purchase, and will refund to the purchaser, 99 per cent of the import duty. One of the main reasons for allowing this re-export is that the wools offered for sale are of such a character that they cannot be used in this country with best results.

Western News

Dean Hill, in his wool market letter in the Wyoming Wool Grower of May 4, reports that in many places in Wyoming, fleeces are from one to two pounds lighter than they were last year, and that the light weight is largely due

to light shrinkage, although nearly all contained less clean wool per fleece than last year on account of poor feeding conditions. He indicates that the returns to the grower, however, should be almost as good as last year if the appraisers recognize the great difference between the two years.

The Archibal clip from Idaho, comprising 400,000 pounds, according to the National Wool Marketing Corporation, returned the grower a net of 44¼ cents a pound. Two Wyoming clips from the Big Horn Basin, it is indicated, will net the growers 42 cents and 39 cents respectively.

C.C.C. Statistics

The Commodity Credit Corporation reports that it has purchased domestic wool under the 1943 program, totaling 263,535,070 pounds. This is divided into four classes; 216,408,386 of greasy shorn wool; 22,965,944 greasy pulled; 2,603,189 scoured shorn; and 21,557,551 pounds of scoured pulled wool. Sales to April 1 amounted to 87,471,518 pounds and the stocks on hand April 1 were given as 175,933,674 pounds. The movement of the 1944 clip shows appraisals having been completed on 29,096,848 pounds.

New Secretary for Colorado Association

A. C. (RED) ALLEN will take over the job of Secretary of the Colorado Wool Growers Association on June 1, succeeding Albert L. Linger, according to an announcement made by President J. S. Hofmann during the first week of May. Mr. Allen will be the first full-time secretary to be employed by the Colorado Association and comes well fitted for the position, as he was for many years livestock specialist for the Colorado Extension Service. During the past year he has been connected with the 3-R Ranch of the Hatchet Cattle Company at Beulah, Colorado. With the ever-increasing problems of the sheep industry and the need for increased strength in the sheepmen's organization, the full-time services of a secretary have been deemed necessary by the officials of the association. Mr. Linger's legal practice will engage his full attention from now on.

The National Woolgrower

Co-ordinated Land Management

By J. A. Reed, President
Wyoming Wool Growers Association

An Address before the Ninth
North American Wildlife Conference
Chicago, April 25, 1944

THE officers of the National Wool Growers Association and the American National Livestock Association sort of "slipped up on me," so to speak, by my presence here today. By way of qualifying myself to represent those associations without identification on your program, a short time ago while on the West Coast I received a wire from Mr. Winder, president of the National Wool Growers Association, asking me to represent the two national groups at this conference inasmuch as important transportation business brought me to Chicago for a conference Friday of last week. I accepted without challenge in view of the tight transportation situation; also without the knowledge that I was to appear on the program until several days later. As an extensive meat and fiber producer of the West for many years and president of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association for some time past, it is a pleasure for me to be with you here today, notwithstanding the limited time in which to prepare the paper as requested, on the subject of "Coordinated Land Management."

At the outset I want to take my stand definitely and emphatically as a staunch supporter of wildlife preservation consistent with the ability of the range to carry it in equitable use with domestic livestock required to support the economy of the state where the range is located. Not only do I firmly believe in the preservation of wildlife, I practice it in every way possible. However, I also make a clear distinction between wildlife in general and predatory animals in particular. I am as strongly against preservation of predatory wild animals, which war on wild-life in general and domestic livestock in particular, as I am in favor of protecting wild animals that do not engage in killing for killing's sake alone.

It is always a pleasure to listen to the point of view of the professional forester who knows wildlife from constant

daily contact and has done no table work in its preservation. The forester knows the good in wildlife and the bad, and most foresters do not have too much respect for the predators among wild creatures. Sportsmen of the Isaak Walton League who really get around likewise have a speaking acquaintance with both types of wildlife,

to discuss today. His investment in lands is predicated on the commensurable use of public lands, both national forest and public domain. The meat and fiber producer makes no pretense of being a philanthropist, but he can truthfully say that long before our wild life friends awakened to the need of winter feeding in the interest of



The preservation of wildlife types such as these elk calves where there is sufficient forage for them and the domestic stock so essential to the welfare of man is quite generally the policy of western stockmen. Photo furnished by U. S. Forest Service.

and their spokesmen always make an interesting contribution to the public discussion of problems related to wildlife preservation.

On behalf of the organizations for which I speak on this occasion, I desire to say they can rightfully claim to be pioneers in the conservation or preservation of wildlife. If the producer of meat and fiber on our western ranges had not been first in this field there would be little, if any, wild life for us

perpetuating wild-life on the range, his meadow and grain fields were doing a widespread job of preservation, as they have done ever since.

If we would look at the general problem objectively, I feel that most of those actively interested would concede that wildlife does not share proportionately in the cost of carrying the public domain. The cattle raiser and the sheep producer have said very little about this phase of the situation. However,

to them it is a very practical matter. They make a great economic contribution to the national economy by producing food and fiber to feed and clothe our people. True, they operate as a part of the private enterprise system which has made the United States great among the nations of the world—the inspiration and envy of other peoples, if you please. In order to make this contribution, they must operate at a profit. In this respect they are like the manufacturer, the merchant, the banker, the laundryman and other elements in the economy.

The private enterprise system was founded on the profit motive. It is one of the major elements in the American way of life which the flower of our young manhood today are fighting to preserve from the ruthless dictators who would rob our people and other free peoples of liberty and freedom. So we make no apologies for attempting to make a profit in return for the contribution which I think all of you will concede we make to the national economy and general prosperity of our country. At times we work under very real handicaps and often find ourselves in the red—not excepting the present in many areas—but hope still springs eternal and we have continued to produce meat and fiber on the range of the West.

Let me reiterate that the cattle raiser and the sheep producer have an active interest in preserving wildlife, as well as domestic life on the range. We frankly feel, however, that the most enthusiastic friends of wildlife preservation at times forget realities and practicalities in seeking to accomplish a purpose which, in itself, we all concede to be desirable. Some of those professing an interest in preserving wildlife, I fear, know very little about actual conditions on the range.

For example, we find in this grave national emergency many persons advocating "equality for all." It is a fine, high-sounding phrase, but in almost the same breath we find them launching a dictatorial policy covering the use of public lands, largely located in the West. When we look into the matter we discover that many of the most vocal persons engaged in this campaign have little, if any, knowledge of actual conditions on the western range.

In all earnestness I must question the fairness of such a campaign. Certainly those who advocate the use of dictatorial methods should first familiarize

themselves with conditions and consult with those best equipped by long experience and knowledge to counsel as to how the public domain and the western ranges can be handled to best advantage. The livestock man is very fair and open minded; always more than willing to sit in, and to give and accept counsel when those participating are fortified with adequate information and seek unbiased solution of the problems involved in the proper use of the range.

One factor that is likely to be emphasized more and more by the livestock man, if others interested in wildlife continue a policy of directly and indirectly attempting to dictate what he should pay for use of the public domain, is the very small share wildlife contributes to the cost of carrying the public domain. Little has been said in this connection to date. However, it is a matter of first importance to the producers of meat and fiber on the western ranges. Common sense and honesty demand that it be dealt with frankly and adequately in connection with any determination of what should constitute properly coordinated land management.

The livestock man of the West is not opposed to a policy of properly coordinated land management. But, being a very human individual, he is very decidedly opposed to being coordinated out of business. He desires to continue to make his very real contribution to the national economy and the prosperity of our community—his country and yours. He has very real problems and naturally feels that, before fundamental changes are made, those responsible should first acquire all possible information and then make a fair and unbiased decision free from any tinge of the dictatorial. Why, my friends, our loved ones on innumerable fighting fronts—on land, on the seas and in the air—are now engaged in smashing the international gangsters and dictators. While they are so engaged surely we are not to be cursed with dictatorial policy here at home—behind their backs, so to speak. And we of the western ranges have no thought of dictating to our wildlife friends. All we ask is that they inform themselves fully, rid themselves of bias or prejudice, and handle the important problems involved in the proper use of the public domain in the light of reason and understanding.

The Proverbs have much to say about

the value of understanding. They counsel man to get wisdom and with all his getting, to get understanding. Without adequate information wise decisions cannot be reached. With it, differences can be amicably settled in the light of true understanding. We of the range country are as deeply interested in the proper and equitable use of the public domain as any other group. If anything, we are more interested than any other group. In large measure our future as contributors to the general economy of the country depends upon a wise and proper solution of current problems and an end to the continuous agitation which perpetuates confusion and gets nowhere. There are those who even go so far as to say the West should be devoted entirely to wildlife. Of course, reasonable men and women do not talk that way. It is downright foolishness. What would happen if they had their way? As a friend of wildlife, I say to you the wildlife problem would be settled permanently—the good would disappear with the bad. And then there would be the little matter of taxation. Who would pay the taxes on which states and communities depend? Certainly not those who advocate so foolish a measure.

At the outset I told you I was a staunch supporter of wildlife preservation. But my support emphatically does not include the coyote and the killer bear. Some of our wildlife friends think these animals should be protected along with the better dispositioned wild creatures. On that point I part company with them. But I concede that this difference is one that should be ironed out in the light of information and understanding.

We of the range country know the coyote and the killer bear in their true character. Before any responsible group like this wildlife Conference decides to extend protection to them on a permanent basis, it should familiarize itself with the destruction wrought not only among domestic livestock but other game animals by the depredations of these predators.

I wonder how many of those who would protect these predatory animals know that the killer bear wades through game, sheep, lambs and calves apparently killing just for the fun of it. I wonder how many of them know that a coyote will tear open the udder of an ewe for the sole purpose of licking up the milk, and that when the animals are killed, only the choicest parts

of the meat are devoured. If we stopped to consider how a human mother would suffer under such an attack I doubt that many of us would be in favor of preserving the predators in the wildlife family.

My friends, the predator problem on the western ranges is one which demands serious consideration and affirmative action. It is an old problem and becomes no less serious with the passage of time. It must be solved if the Nation is to avoid a grave loss in wild and domestic animals. The predators constitute a menace that must be eliminated in the interest of all animal life. I have no doubt as to the attitude of most friends of wildlife toward the predatory animal once they understand its true nature and the extent of its utterly senseless destruction. I am perfectly willing to bank on your action in the light of full information and understanding.

In this time of national emergency we are constantly reminded of the need for unity. We are united in our determination to destroy our ruthless enemies and are pouring out life and treasure to accomplish this purpose. Miracles of production by our great industries—and our small industries—were made possible by united action of Government, management and labor. When war production goals were set, many felt they were impossible of fulfillment, even fantastic. But unity of purpose achieved the supposedly impossible. American production alone far exceeds that of the Axis nations and their willing and unwilling satellites. Those responsible for the most devastating war in all history now know their days are numbered. They united their peoples by force. Ours were united by the common purpose of free men in the United States and the Allied Nations.

Our enemies have sought to divide us and to separate us from our gallant allies, but their efforts have been in vain. By unity of purpose, unity of command, unity of effort, our enemies are being driven back inexorably in all theatres of war. This unity makes ultimate victory certain. God grant it may not be long delayed. With victory we will be faced with grave problems of reconversion. By presenting a united front in the transition and postwar periods, we also will find solutions to those problems. After the sacrifices in blood and treasure to win the victory, American ingenuity will not permit dis-

unity to shatter our economy after peace is won.

And that brings me to the point where I find myself compelled to say that we must have unity of purpose on the part of all concerned if we are to solve the problems involved in working out a properly coordinated land management policy. Differences exist as a matter of course or we would face no problems. The same unity that is winning the war for our side can resolve differences connected with land use, protect the genuine interests of all parties concerned and conserve the wildlife of the country. I can assure you that the livestock men will go along on any program founded on reason and simple justice.

One other thing should be mentioned.

We are told of the endorsement by some of Government land grabbing in the West for recreational purposes only, which not only destroys the primitive state of the land involved, but imposes upon the people an unconstitutional and inequitable usurpation of their rights. Would it not be wiser for the Federal Government to invest in heavily timbered areas adjacent to populated centers and permit local autonomy to work out strictly local problems? I commend that thought to your earnest consideration. We appreciate the need for adequate recreational areas, but frankly feel that they should be so situated as to be available to a maximum number of citizens, which would place them at least reasonably close to centers of population.

Game Numbers

THE January 3, 1944, issue of *Conservation News*, published by the National Wildlife Federation, contains the following table showing the increase of big game populations, on national forests only, between 1921, 1941, and 1942:

As stated above, the figures shown in the table cover only big game populations on the national forests. On all lands, no matter what the ownership may be, *Conservation News* says we have a total of 5,964,391 big game ani-

Kind	1921	1941	1942	Percentage of 1942 based on 1921
Deer	503,000	1,918,000	2,015,000	400
Elk	53,000	160,000	165,000	312
Black Deer	42,000	67,000	72,000	172
Antelope	2,400	24,000	22,300	930
Mountain Goat	17,400	19,000	19,000	109
Bighorn Sheep	13,800	9,240	9,600	—70
Moose	4,200	7,400	8,100	193
Peccary	—	7,500	8,900	—
Grizzly and Alaska Brown Bear	3,100	4,900	5,000	162
Wild Boar	—	750	750	—
Round Totals	640,000	2,218,000	2,326,000	364

The figures shown in this table, which was prepared by the Forest Service, are as accurate, *Conservation News* says, and as authentic "as it is humanly possible to make them," and while the exact amount of the increase may not have been known to the stockmen of the West, they have been fully aware of the rapidly mounting numbers of these big game animals.

The 364 per cent increase in game animals running on the national forests in the last twenty years represents an actual increase in the game as there have been comparatively few additional national forests created during the period covered.

mals of all species. State and private lands carry 57.7 per cent of the total; the national forests, 34 per cent; grazing districts, 5.6 per cent; national parks and monuments, 1 per cent; Fish and Wildlife Service refuges, 0.9 per cent, and Indian reservations, 0.8 per cent.

"As conservationists we have for years bemoaned at times the seemingly hopeless task of finding more wildlife in our forests, plains, and mountainsides, yet management practices, coupled with wise planning and better regulation and enforcement, have overcome our fears," *Conservation News* states.

The Lamb Markets

Chicago

SHRINKAGES in the supply of lambs during April had the effect of keeping prices at a comparatively high level and stimulating strong competition for the good to choice grades. The supply for the month was 151,000 compared with 186,000 in April last year. Most of the good lambs came from the area west of the Missouri River, and in finish and quality rated comparatively good.

With demand broad for all meats, lamb sold readily all month but the supply was smaller. While the cattle slaughter for the month increased 19 per cent and hogs 41 per cent, sheep and lambs dropped back 4 per cent compared with April a year ago. At 20 market points the supply decreased sharply and for the year thus far shows a deficit of 440,000 compared with last year, while there was an increase of 5,000,000 in the hog receipts.

Because of the decreased supply of lambs and the broad demand, prices continued on the up grade and reached the summit late in the month when the top landed at \$17.10, highest paid since 1929. This top load was exceptional in quality and 20 cents higher than the next highest.

All through the month there was a healthy and reliable demand for good lambs, which sold largely at \$16 to \$16.60, with several loads at high spots at \$16.75 to \$16.90. Buyers were inclined to put considerable emphasis on quality and showed scant interest in the unfinished lambs, which resulted in a wide range of prices. The average cost was around \$16.25 late in the month but, in the earlier period, the bulk of the fat woolled lambs sold at \$15.75 to \$16.

As the season advanced to a warmer period, a larger proportion of shorn lambs showed up which sold largely \$1.50 to \$2 lower than the woolled lots, depending largely on the condition of the pelt. A large percentage of the shorn lambs cleared at \$14 to \$14.75 although some of common quality went at \$13 to \$14, and inferior lots landed at \$11 to \$12.50.

During the month, prices averaged 25 to 50 cents higher than a year ago

and highest since 1918 when the previous war conditions made record prices. With the feeding season getting nearer the close, the slaughter figures are waning but are still high compared with the five-year average.

For some time the quantity of lamb and mutton stored has been piling up despite a very broad demand for the product. April 1 showed a total of 21,636,000 pounds on hand, which was 11,000,000 less than on March 1 but the most for April 1 since 1921. The total production of all kinds of meat during the month of April was reported 22 per cent greater than last year but 12 per cent less than March. The increase was largely in pork because of the heavy marketing of hogs.

The supply of yearlings and ewes

during the month was exceptionally small, and prices showed no quotable change from the March level. A limited number of good to choice ewes sold at \$9 to \$9.50, with common and medium at \$8 to \$9. Late in the month some clipped ewes showed up at \$7 to \$8. Yearlings were too scarce to show a reliable quotation. A few wethers sold at \$14 to \$14.75 with two-year-olds at \$11 to \$13.

Shearing lambs were quoted at \$13 to \$14.25 but not many were available and demand was not broad. Feeder lambs were unusually scarce. One sale late in the month at \$12.40 consisted of 200 head of shorn lambs, averaging 72 pounds with Number 3 pelts. No breeding ewes of any consequence were offered.

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1944 April 29	1943 May 1
Week Ended:		
Slaughter at 32 Centers	290,521	275,051
Chicago Average Live Lamb Prices (Woolled)		
Good and Choice	\$ 16.67	15.98
Medium and Good	15.49	14.83
New York Average Western Dressed Lamb Prices*		
Choice, 30-40 pounds	26.38	28.12
Good, 30-40 pounds	24.88	26.62
Commercial, all-weights	22.88	24.62

Weight, Yield and Cost of Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered

	Mar. 1944	Feb. 1944	Mar. 1943
Average live weight (pounds)	95.4	94.1	95.2
Average yield (per cent)	45.5	45.6	45.6
Average cost per 100 lbs. (\$)	14.92	14.53	15.08

Federally Inspected Slaughter—March

	1944	1943
Cattle	1,057,000	923,000
Calves	565,000	410,000
Hogs	7,165,000	4,661,000
Sheep	1,538,000	1,495,000

*These carcass prices reported by the Livestock and Meats Branch of the W.F.A., are ceiling prices. The difference between the 1944 and 1943 prices is covered in the rollback subsidy set up in July, 1943.

Very few spring lambs showed up during the month. One small lot brought \$17. No California lambs are expected here except those shipped direct to packers. Conditions there are reported as unfavorable but in Texas and Arizona prospects are more favorable.

Farmers in the Middle West report pastures in good condition and indicate that the demand for feeder lambs will be up to the average unless the price is prohibitive.

Frank E. Moore

Omaha

A HEALTHY demand, particularly for the better grades, featured the April fat lamb trade. As a result the market carried a good firm undertone and closing quotations held about steady with the end of March.

Receipts were the lightest for any April since 1941 and were about 26,000 short of the same month in 1943. It was largely a fed lamb run with numerous shipments from the Scotts Bluff territory in Nebraska and feeding areas in Colorado and Wyoming. A strong shipper demand bolstered the market all along. As the session opened, \$16 was the top figure and on the last market day of the month the price again slipped back to that figure after reaching a top of \$16.50 and nearly touching the year's high time.

Packers discriminated severely against wet and muddy lambs and that kind brought from \$13.50 to \$14.75.

The first of the California spring lambs of the season reached this market last month. Only a few carried the finish to go to killers around the \$15 mark. Native lambs have been scarce all winter, and April prices followed closely in line with fed westerns. At the close best natives were quotable from \$15.65 down. Supplies of shorn lambs were meager all month, and \$14.65 was the top price reached for good and choice kinds carrying No. 1 pelts.

The outlook is for supplies of fed lambs at this market to drop off quite rapidly in the next 30 days, as the number remaining in the irrigated feeding sections is considerably smaller than at this time in recent years.

Supplies of California spring lambs in local feeding areas are also reported considerably smaller than a year ago.

A combination of bearish circum-



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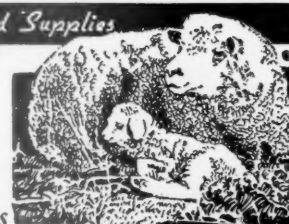
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stances, including adverse weather conditions and the Government order which froze the sale of corn to feeders in 125 midwestern counties, put the toboggan on replacement lamb prices as the month ended. Closing prices were 50 cents to \$1 lower than at the

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end of March and on some kinds still lower. Bulk of the better feeding and shearing lambs sold all month from \$13 to \$13.50, with a few sales of choice kinds to \$14 early in the session. Plain-er kinds turned from \$12 to \$13, and lightweights sold from \$10.50 to \$12.

Fat ewes remained scarce all through the month and supplies of westerns were especially limited. Bulk of the offering consisted of native truck-ins that sold largely from \$8 to \$8.75. A few fed westerns changed hands from \$7.65 to \$8.75 but nothing really choice was offered to test top quotations. Scattered pens of shorn ewes sold from \$5.50 to \$7.40. Not enough yearlings arrived all month to form a reliable basis for quotations.

Dave Lorenson

Kansas City

THE month of April found a total of 133,071 sheep marketed at the Kansas City terminal. This is about 38,000 less than the corresponding month a year ago, but the reduction in numbers was accounted for largely by the fact that April, 1943, found around 30,000 more lambs passing through this market on through billing to eastern feed lots. The salable totals for the month just ended are only slightly under those of a year ago. Considerably fewer lambs have gone through for feeding purposes during the first four months of this year than was the case during the first four months of 1943, feed shortages being the principal factor. During the last few weeks, for example, demand for feeding and shearing lambs slowed down materially as the feed situation tightened up and numerous loads suitable for shearing purposes went to packers for slaughter.

Lamb numbers on wheat pasture this year were materially below those of a year ago, since late fall and early winter developed insufficient moisture to give the pastures proper growth. As a result the bulk of the lambs that have had some wheat pasture were put on the wheat late and gains were comparatively small. There was rather sharp evidence of this during the early part of April when it was necessary to remove all stock from the pastures to permit the development of a wheat crop. The second week of this month found around 43,000 sheep offered for sale at this market as the wheat-pasture lambs came in in large numbers. The quality was largely no better than

medium, and the big bulk of these lambs were much better suited to go on for further feeding rather than to the killers, but the feed was no where available and, in spite of continued complaints from slaughterers concerning unprofitable killing margins, the bulk of the supply went to packers.

Compared with the close of March good and choice lambs which are comparatively scarce were considered 40 to 50 cents higher on May 1, quotable at \$16 to \$16.40. The top price which was only 10 cents under the season's high mark, was paid during the final week of the month for Colorado fed lambs. Medium and good kinds were considered a half dollar higher at \$14.50 to \$15.75, while common lots were steady to half a dollar up at \$11.50 to \$14.25 at the month's end. Ewes were mostly steady, although in the final week good and choice 137 pound ewes made \$9.10, or a new high top for the season and a dime above anything that March could offer. Good and choice ewes were quotable at \$8.25 to \$9.10 and common and medium kinds at \$6.50 to \$8. At the close of the month clipped lambs with No. 1 and fall shorn skins made \$14.60; others with No. 2 pelts brought \$13.75, while recently shorn lots of common quality sold as low as \$11.

Bob Riley

Denver

SHEEP receipts for April, 1944, totaled approximately 147,000 head compared with 179,000 head in 1943, a decrease of about 32,000. Approximately 515,000 head were received during the first four months of the year compared to 542,000 in 1943, a decrease of about 27,000 head.

During the first week, fat lamb prices rose 10 cents to as much as 25 cents, higher in some instances probably in view of the slight deterioration in the general quality. There were about 150 loads of fed lambs offered of which 78 cars of good and choice offerings sold over a range of \$16 to \$16.35 freight paid. Prices on the other loads ranged down to \$15.50.

Receipts dwindled during the next week and prices rose to a top of \$16.75, freight paid, the highest price since 1929. It was given for one double deck of strictly good and choice 170-pound woolled lambs from Wyoming. Some Colorados made \$16.65, freight paid,

May, 1944

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while top for the week on a flat basis
 was \$16.50.

Slaughter lambs broke unevenly dur-
 ing the third week, wet fleeces acting
 as a selling handicap. Losses running
 upward to 25 cents were uncovered,
 medium to good lambs usually showing
 more decline than strictly good and
 choice kinds. Top was \$16.35, freight
 paid, and \$16.25 on flat basis. During
 the last week the market went up, clos-
 ing steady to 10 cents higher with most
 of the advances falling on strictly good
 and choice kinds. The \$16.75, freight
 paid, top was again reached and \$16.60
 on the flat basis.

Prices on shearing and feeding lambs
 during the first week ranged from
 \$13.50 to \$14.25, but during the last
 week worked lower. Wyoming shear-
 ing lambs averaging 81 pounds went
 out at \$13.50 sorted, while common to
 medium 65-pound feeders stopped at
 \$10.50. Some truck-ins with more
 weight and quality went at \$11.75 to
 \$13.50.

Ewes were scarce and prices re-
 mained quite steady during the month
 from \$6 to \$8.50, although a package of
 good and choice 125-pound range offer-
 ings during the first week hit the \$9
 mark.

Jacqueline O'Keefe

St. Joseph

SHEEP receipts for April were 95,610
 compared with 130,293 in March
 and 114,935 in April a year ago. Of
 the month's total around 32,900 came
 from Colorado feed lots, 11,300 from
 Nebraska, 1,600 from Wyoming, 6,100
 from Texas and New Mexico, and
 11,500 from Kansas wheatfields.

While the lamb market was some-
 what uneven during the month, closing
 prices were about steady with the end
 of March. Best lambs sold on the ex-
 treme close at \$16, with quotations
 ranging up to \$16.25. Others ranged
 mostly \$15.50 to \$15.85. The high point
 of the month was \$16.50, which was
 reached on the 12th and 26th.

New Mexico clipped lambs sold large-
 ly around \$14.50. Only a few lots of
 native springers were offered, with the
 best selling at \$16. The market for
 ewes held to a generally steady level
 throughout the month, best kinds sell-
 ing largely \$8.50 to \$9, with one string
 of wheatfielders at \$9.10.

H. H. Madden



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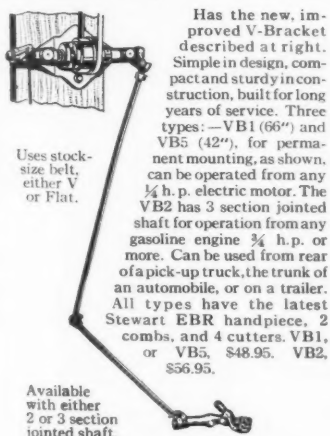
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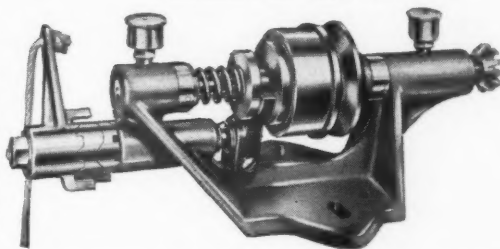
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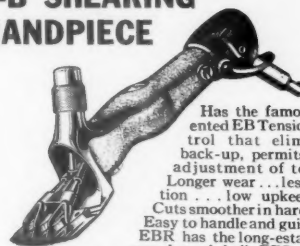
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Auxiliary Work

Lamb and Wool Contests Colorado Activities

SPONSORED by the Women's Auxiliary of the National Wool Growers Association, two contests have been announced, one for the best essay on the use of lamb by-products and the other for the best articles produced by mending or making over used woolens.

Late in May, a bulletin entitled "Reclaim Your Clothes" is to be mailed to Auxiliary members, and in June "Mending Men's Suits" will be sent out. The bulletin entitled "Making Over Men's Suits" is out of print and therefore not available. However, based on these first two bulletins, a contest is to be sponsored with prizes to be awarded for the following entries made by Auxiliary members: Suit from a Man's Suit, Jacket from Coat, Skirt from Coat or Suit, Blouse from Dress, Wool Comforter, Rug from Wool, Mends on a Woolen Garment.

These garments are to be displayed and judged at the various state conventions to be held December, 1944—January, 1945, the prize-winning articles from each state to be sent to the National Convention for judging.

Prizes for the made-over garments will be a wool blanket, a wool batt, and Lanolin products.

In July, a third bulletin will be mailed out to Auxiliary members entitled "Lamb By-Products," which is to be the basis for the essay contest, to be limited to senior and junior high school students who belong to the families of Auxiliary members.

These essays must not exceed 1000 words in length, and are to be based on the use of inedible lamb by-products. All entries must be in the hands of the National Auxiliary President, Mrs. W. A. Roberts, 103 South Eleventh Avenue, Yakima, Washington, not later than October 15, 1944.

The awards will be made at the National Convention. Further details giving the points on which not only the articles, but also the essays will be judged, will appear in the future issues of the National Wool Grower.

THE ladies of the Colorado Wool Growers Auxiliary have been endeavoring to carry on a regular program the past year despite adverse conditions. Wartime travel restrictions have hit this group exceptionally hard, as the members of the various chapters are widely scattered. Much of the business has been carried on through correspondence and telephone communication. We feel it is necessary, however, to continue the Auxiliary now as well as in time of peace, and with this in mind we have been encouraged to remain organized and active.

Wool School

Several events of outstanding character have been held recently, the most important of which was the San Luis Valley Wool and Lamb Growers School at Alamosa, Colorado, March 1, 2, 1944.

In this beautiful, fertile valley at the Adams State College, the fourth Annual Wool School was held. Rooms and other conveniences were furnished by the college. The Conejos County Wool Growers Association, Saguache County, and the Rio Grande Wool Growers Association; Gordon Poe, county agent, and the Colorado State College prepared the arrangements.

Wool grading and shearing demonstrations, a very complete wool exhibit, questions and answers and lectures on various topics such as wool grading, wool and synthetic fibers, predatory animal control, feeding of lambs, cross breeding, position of livestock men after the war, and many others went to make this one of the most successful schools of this group.

So important are these schools that growers from over all the state and other states attend. They have high educational values and their purpose is to bring the college to those who cannot go to college. They are confined strictly to the production of wool and lamb.

Speakers and demonstrators were as follows: J. S. Hofmann, Julius Nordby,

Grant Oxley, S. T. Parsons, P. E. Hazard, David Costello, Eugene Bertone, Harry H. Smith, Gordon Winn, Dr. Floyd Cross, Lamar Esplin, and Lloyd Washburn.

A very nice part of the school was the beautiful banquet arranged. Albert Linger, secretary of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, was toastmaster. Speakers were Mrs. Hazel Stevens and W. G. McMillen. P. K. Yonge presented the technicolor picture "Wool Production" at the close of the evening.

Western Slope Meeting

The Western Slope Wool Growers Association held their annual meeting in Montrose, Colorado, on Saturday, February 5, 1944. Following their meeting, at seven o'clock in the evening of the same day the annual banquet was held at the Elks' Home, a committee of ladies from the Auxiliary assisting with arrangements. The programs were made by this committee, and very clever they were—lambs made of wool felt adorning the covers.

Delicious lamb, of course, was the principal item on the menu. It came from lambs raised by young girls who had been successful in the "Catch-it" lamb contest at the 4-H Club fair last August. The association purchased these lambs from the girls, paying them a fancy price for same and also adding a cash prize for each girl—first, second, and third—who had put the most weight on her lamb during the feeding period. This was regarded as a very fine gesture, indeed, on the part of the association.

A very interesting program was rendered during the banquet hour and afterwards the crowd danced in the Elks' Ballroom until the wee hours of the morning. Everyone present expressed themselves as having enjoyed the party and declared it a most successful meeting from the beginning of the business day through the dancing of the "Home Waltz."

The association very graciously presented the Auxiliary with the cash balance after all expenses of the party had been paid. This was just another one of the nice ways the association has of

expressing their appreciation to the Auxiliary for their help in making these annual parties successful.

War Work

There aren't many projects of war relief and other war activities the Colorado Auxiliary can participate in for the reason we are so far removed from hospitals, air bases, army camps, etc. We have, however, tried to make up for this by helping in other ways such as buying all the bonds we can, donating to the Red Cross, making woolen afghans, etc. A dinner was given for the husbands of members followed by a dance, and part of the proceeds of this affair was turned over to the Blood Plasma and Red Cross agencies. Forty-five dozen sandwiches were made and donated to the boys at the U.S.O. hall in Glenwood Springs on March 18.

February 20 the group of ladies of which Mrs. J. B. Tuttle is president met at the Midland Hotel in Rifle, Colorado, for a business meeting. Mrs. Don Jolley read a paper entitled "Why the Auxiliary?" Mrs. Tuttle encouraged us to keep up the good work, saying our thinking today will do much toward winning the war.

Our constant prayer that the war will soon be over and our loved ones will come safely home again will help toward a victorious conclusion of the war.

The business meeting was followed by a dinner-dance with the husbands when a very enjoyable time was had.

Mrs. Will H. Kelley

Chief Appraiser on Preparation of Domestic Clip

"I CONSIDER the case of the put-up of our domestic wool clip one of the most important matters within our industry," Durham Jones, chief appraiser of the War Food Administration, stated in a letter to G. Curtis Hughes, secretary of the Montana Wool Growers Association on May 1. "It is one which has been discussed pro and con for many years past."

"There are two elements to be considered. First, the natural pride in all Americans in putting up and delivering a good product. Equally important, however, is the fact that unless this effort produces some tangible return, it will not develop on a broad scale. In normal years in a free selling market, a relatively small percentage of the growers in this country do put their wools up cleanly and well. Then

they find a general broad buying movement facing them and this small minority sees the careless grower secure just as good a price as he does, and his efforts meet with no tangible reward. He then tends to relax from his high standard, which is only natural, and the packing of the clip slumps.

"Under the Government wool purchase program, each clip, however, must stand on its own merits and it is of vital importance to the wool grower that his clip look as attractive as possible when it is viewed by an appraisal committee. Realizing the terrific problems of manpower in the range states under present conditions, I still would make the following specific suggestions, which are in the distinct interest of the wool grower:

1. Pack all tags, crutchings and corral sweepings separately and mark the bags plainly.
2. Pack all fine buck wools separately and mark the bags plainly.
3. Pack all black fleeces separately, and if there are not enough of these to make a full bag, at least indicate which bag the black is packed in. Under no circumstances should it be scattered through a clip.
4. Pack yearling or lamb fleeces separately and mark the bags plainly.
5. On large clips where there are bands of different ages of sheep, the range of numbers of the bags containing the wool from these different bands should be indicated on the invoice at shipping time.

"When all the various ends of the clip are so packed and indicated, I cannot stress too strongly what a favorable impression it makes on an appraisal committee; and furthermore, it enables the handler to properly display all segments of the clip for valuation purposes, thus insuring the grower that an appraisal committee gets the complete picture of his clip.

"It is not necessary to show the name of the grower on the bags; in fact, it is better for the committee not to know the name of the wool involved so that the members may have no preconceived idea on any given clip."

The Corn Situation

IN an attempt to pry more corn out of the cribs of farmers, for processing into essential war materials, the Office of Price Administration, with the concurrence of the War Food Administration, the War Production Board, and the Office of Economic Stabilization, lowered the ceiling prices on hogs weighing more than 240 pounds live weight 75 cents, to take effect May 15, 1944. This action puts the Chicago ceiling price on hogs of that weight at \$14 per hundred.

With the ceiling on corn at \$1.17 a bushel, it has been more profitable for producers to feed their corn to hogs than to market it directly. As a result, the average live weight of hogs, it is reported by the government agencies, has increased from 232 pounds to 254 pounds.

In addition, the War Department, War Production Board, and War Food Administration made an urgent appeal on April 24 to farmers in the surplus-producing sections in the corn belt to sell their corn to the Government, particularly where it was not required to meet the needs of farmers or feeders. To counteract a general feeling that by holding out, the ceiling price on corn would be increased, the heads of the above agencies also definitely announced that there would be no increase in the ceiling price of the 1943 corn crop.

At the same time, the War Food Administration announced a program to assist farmers in marketing the necessary corn in 125 counties in Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, and Indiana, for 60 days following April 25, unless adequate supplies of corn are obtained prior to the end of the 60-day period. During this period in the counties designated, sales will be confined to the Commodity Credit Corporation unless feeders present facts to show their immediate need of corn supplies.

Corn is used in the production of the valuable drug, penicillin; butyl alcohol, conversions of which are used in coating ammunition, aircraft parts, etc.; dynamite, aluminum, paper and paper products, and corn syrup, an essential energy food in emergency ration kits. These are given as chief reasons why the Government must get the corn into processors' hands.

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

May 15-16: California Ram Sale, Sacramento County Fair Grounds, Galt, California.

June 15: Intermountain Stud Sale, Laramie, Wyoming.

August 8: Idaho State Ram Sale, Filer, Idaho.

August 12: New Mexico Ram Sale, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

August 22-23: National Ram Sale, North Salt Lake, Utah.

September 14: Southern Oregon Ram Sale, Lakeview, Oregon.

November 4-8: Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.

Report of National Livestock Tax Committee

By Frank S. Boice, Chairman

ON March 31 and April 1 the steering committee of the National Livestock Tax Committee met in Denver to consider the latest proposal by the Internal Revenue Bureau submitted to us in connection with our efforts to have the constant-unit cost method of inventorying livestock approved as one method of keeping livestock inventories.

Since the organization of the tax committee we have held one formal hearing before the department in Washington. This resulted in a proposal by the department which was unacceptable to the steering committee. Following that, your chairman and Stephen Hart, our attorney, spent several days in Washington negotiating with the department.

As a result of those conferences, the present proposal was submitted. After careful consideration and exploration of the effect of it on livestock people, it was decided that with certain rather minor changes we wish made in the in-

terest of simplicity and clarification, it would be acceptable.

We are submitting to the department our suggested changes, and it is our hope that before very long it will have the final approval of the Treasury Department.

If this regulation goes through, it will not be so simple and clean cut as we had hoped, but our exploration of its effects indicate that there will be very few livestock men affected.

The department insists that in order to comply with the Internal Revenue Code the unit values used by stockmen in their inventories must be not less than 80 per cent of the cost of producing the livestock, and they propose a rough over-all check whereby it can be determined whether or not our values are high enough.

Our check of many livestock outfits indicates that very few stockmen will have to revise their inventory values. If, in some instance, a revision of values upward is found necessary, the change will be spread over years subsequent to January 1, 1944—for cattlemen a period of about ten years, and for sheepmen a period of about six years, so that no one will be hurt if a change is found necessary.

Considering the fact that legislative amendments to the internal revenue code are rather difficult to accomplish, and that no one can be absolutely sure that the amendment as finally passed will give exactly the desired result, your steering committee felt that the proposal submitted by the income tax unit was a reasonably satisfactory solution of the problem which we presented to them.

If the proposal finally becomes regulation, we will give it to you in full detail and it should then be given wide publicity, so that livestock people may be informed.

In our conferences in Washington and in our steering committee discussions the question of the proper handling under the income tax law of a sale of all or part of a breeding herd has continually arisen. Up to the present time we have felt that a solution of this problem should not be pressed, as it was apt to be confused with and jeopardize our chances of getting a proper solution of our unit livestock cost problem, but now that we are well along toward a solution of our first problem, your committee felt it was time to proceed with the second.

Almost two years ago in a letter written to Congressman Harless of

Who Determines Prices?

★ The skill and knowledge of commission men and packer buyers are factors in determining the prices at which livestock change ownership—not because they determine the actual value of the livestock but because in their trading they reach an agreement regarding the **quality** possessed by the animals and, consequently, the **grade** into which they fall.

In normal times, the value of the different grades is determined by the consuming public. Housewives fix a "ceiling" which is entirely in-

dependent of such factors as production cost and trading procedure. At present "ceilings" are fixed by government authorities.

The trading that goes on in the "yards" is an effort on the part of the salesmen to get full value or the "ceiling," and an effort on the part of the buyers to get livestock at a price which will not exceed the value as determined by consumers.

Competent salesmen and buyers whose training enables them to "look" under the hide and accurately appraise the quality and quantity

of meat there have little difficulty in getting together on a price because each knows it is the consuming public which determines the value.



President

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Arizona, the internal revenue depart-
ment ruled that the sale of livestock
for breeding, held for more than six
months, was subject to the capital
gains limitation of the tax. In subse-
quent rulings they have narrowed this
interpretation so that as it now stands
only the stockman on the cash receipts
and disbursements basis is entitled to
the capital gains limitation in the event
he sells all or part of his breeding herd.

It is our understanding that this
question is now before the general
counsel of the Treasury for final ruling,
and indications are that when the final
ruling is made it will be a confirmation
of the present ruling.

Your committee feels that any
breeding cattle that are sold are en-
titled to the capital gains limitation
without regard to the method of ac-
counting used by the taxpayer, and we
propose to press for an amendment to
the code to give it that status.

Let me emphasize the fact that this
National Livestock Tax Committee was
created, not for the single purpose of
securing approval of the unit livestock
cost method of inventorying livestock,
but to handle any tax problem of gen-
eral interest to the industry. Best ef-
forts of stockmen in getting additional
contributions to the committee and
spreading the cost as widely as possible
are solicited.

Members of the steering committee
present at Denver were: G. N. Winder,
Colorado; Horace Fawcett, Texas; Al-
bert Mitchell, N. M.; Roland Hawes,
Idaho; Earl Monahan, Nebraska; C. E.
Weymouth, Texas, representing Claude
McCan, and your chairman. In addition
four tax accountants and our attorney
were present.

How To Reduce Sheep Poisoning From Sneezeweed

THE heavy annual toll of lamb and
wool crops now being taken by the
poisonous plant, orange sneezeweed, on
high summer ranges of the Rocky
Mountains can be largely prevented, ac-
cording to the report of a three-year
study by the Rocky Mountain Forest
and Range Experiment Station, just
published by the Forest Service, U.S.
Department of Agriculture.

Emphasizing the importance of this
loss of needed sheep and wool produc-
tion in wartime, the report says that in
Colorado alone more than 1,500,000



This is Pickle Puss

Worms have warped his outlook.
He thinks the whole world is going
to pot.



This is Buck Bigshot

He gets a little PTZ with his salt
every day. He says PTZ licks the
worms and he can lick anything
else on four legs.

PTZ is the phenothiazine worm
remedy of Dr. Hess & Clark. To
help destroy worm eggs which de-
velop in the pasture and reinfest
your flock, mix 1 part PTZ Pow-
der to 10 parts stock salt. Keep
this mixture where the sheep can
get it *all the time*. To give your
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the package.



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ASHLAND, OHIO

acres of summer range land is already infested with the plant pest, and that each year nearly 8,000 of the 600,000 ewes and lambs grazing these ranges die of sneezeweed poisoning, with an estimated annual loss of \$150,000 to wool growers. Losses in the other infested states of Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada and California, run into hundreds of thousands of dollars every year.

Effects of the poison on the sheep are cumulative from day to day and season to season and no medicinal remedy has been found, says the report, while eradication of the weed by grubbing or other means has proved unprofitable. The study concludes that control of losses rests on management of the sheep on the range.

The report is based on a careful study of the management of two 1,000-ewe bands grazed by cooperating stockmen on the Uncompahgre National Forest of western Colorado. Final tabulation of the results showed that, invariably, good management paid, reducing death losses 80 per cent, increasing lamb weights six to ten pounds, and adding, from the sale of lambs alone, more than \$2,000 to the annual gross income per band.

Specific management practices recommended to combat the sneezeweed danger include the following: Light grazing of sneezeweed infested areas; avoidance of these areas in early spring and late fall; open quiet herding; selection of bedgrounds free of sneezeweed and using them one night only; employment of good herders combined with adequate supervision; and culling, each fall, of all poisoned ewes, includ-

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ing those which seemingly have recovered.

The report says that by observing good range management, ranges which are infested with sneezeweed can be safely grazed even though the showy perennial, with its orange yellow flowers, begins growth before most other range plants in the spring and persists after the fall frosts when most other plants are dry.

Illustrated with maps, charts and photographs, the report, Circular No. 691, "Management of Sheep on Range Infested with Orange Sneezeweed," may be obtained free on request to the Director, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Stations, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Phenothiazine For Livestock

IN less than five years phenothiazine, a synthetic coal-tar chemical, has become the most widely used of all drugs for removing internal parasites from farm animals, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The results of the latest experimental work and practical experience with phenothiazine, which previous research

in the Department had shown to be promising as a worm remedy, are summarized in a recent report of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Research Administration. The authors, A. O. Foster and R. T. Habermann, say that phenothiazine has now proved to be effective against six species of worm parasites of sheep and goats, four species in cattle, two in swine, one in poultry, and numerous roundworms of horses. In addition it is partially effective against several other parasites of livestock.

Phenothiazine has found its principal use, however, in preventing and removing parasites of sheep.

Phenothiazine may be given to animals, the report shows further, in almost any manner. Some stockmen use it as an ingredient of a mineral mixture, or feed it with salt or bonemeal. Others give it as a drench, sometimes administering it from an ordinary pop bottle. Group treatments may be used for sheep, goats, swine, and poultry, but horses and cattle must be dosed individually.

In presenting the merits of this versatile chemical, the authors point out that all parasiticide substances, including phenothiazine, are more or less injurious to the animal treated. Hence, they advise that certain precautions should be taken. Very young animals appear to be more sensitive to the drug than older stock. Constipation, especially in horses, may increase the toxicity of phenothiazine and such a condition should be corrected before animals are treated. For these and other reasons the Department recommends that drugs of this kind should be administered preferably by a veterinarian or under his direction.

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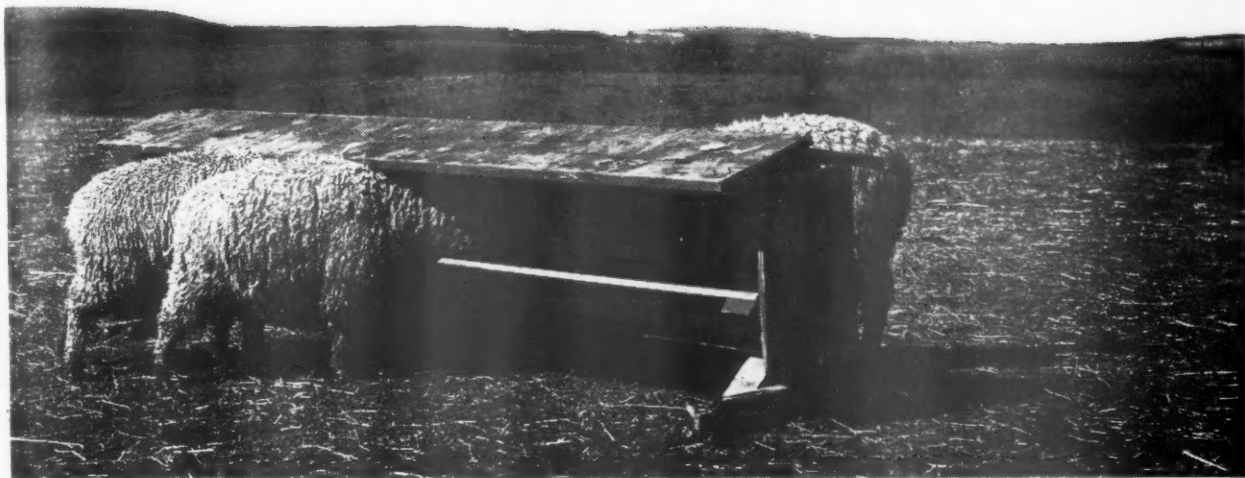
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NOW! A New Easy Way To Help Control Worms in Sheep

Sheepmen have for years been plagued with stomach and nodular worms. Drenches have helped greatly in the fight against them. But this method required much labor and effort, and frequent treatments were usually needed.

Now here is a new method of fighting worm losses—a

real double-duty help! MoorMan's Phenothiazine Minerals is a new product that brings you a **complete mineral feed** for sheep plus phenothiazine for stomach and nodular worms, and for many less common forms of worms including lesser stomach worms, bankrupt worms, hookworms and the large-mouthed bowel worm.

Read this comment from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture about the advantages of Phenothiazine when fed in properly controlled mixture:

"So far as could be determined, there were no injurious effects upon the sheep. Fertility and reproductivity were unimpaired, the meat was unaffected, and the fleeces of the treated sheep, although tinged with the brownish dye that is formed of the drug were not damaged. In fact, lambs maintained on this regime of medication, compared to untreated control animals, gained

weight rapidly, and produced fleeces of equal or better quality and weight.

"The effect of this kind of medication upon internal parasites is two-fold.

"First, the rate of pasture contamination drops to insignificance soon after the animals start consuming the drug. The eggs of stomach and intestinal roundworms which are passed in the feces of medicated

sheep do not develop to free-living, infective stages on the pasture. Hence the risk of re-infection is minimized as are the dangers of permanent pastures.

"Secondly, the number of internal parasites, as judged by the number of eggs found in the feces, and by the number of worms recovered at post mortem examinations, is reduced markedly after 3 or 4 weeks of medication."

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